DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIII, No. 21 Section 1 April 24, 1929.

SENATE FARM BILL

The new Senate farm bill, embodying the debenture plan, was favorably reported in the Senate yesterday, according to the press to-day.

IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION

The Senate immigration committee voted yesterday to definitely postpone action on the question of repealing the national origins clause in the immigration act. (Press, Apr.24.)

MILK MERGERS

Representative Brand of Ohio in the House yesterday charged that the Borden Company and the Dairy Products Company were buying up all the milk plants in the country, according to the press to-day.

MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY

A Winter Park, Fla., dispatch to-day reports: "Within twenty-four hours the Mediterranean fruit fly, which has hitherto been found only in Orange, Seminole and Lake Counties in central Florida, has been discovered as far north as Ocala and reported seen as far south as Miami. Dr. Charles A. Campbell, entomologist of Rollins College at Winter Park, said: 'The presence of the Mediterranean fly in Florida necessitates a warfare of continental dimensions. While the boll weevil confines itself largely to cotton, this new arrival is no respecter of fruits and vegetables but attacks some seventy varieties and is capable of prolific progeny.' Steps have been taken to safeguard the immense citrus industry of Florida and an army of men is already at work destroying all fallen and infested fruit, patrolling the highways and surveying all territory where the presence of the fly is suspected. It is probable that sooner or later, in spite of all precautions, the menace may extend to other States, thus enlarging and complicating the problem of extermination...."

RADIO IN THE HOME

Radio service in the home will bring about a "super-university of the future" and development of higher educational standards in the public schools, at the same time reducing the annual budget for the education of America's 25,000,000 children, Major Gen. George O. Squier, retired, yesterday predicted at the annual meeting at Washington of the National Academy of Sciences. General Squier was discussing his invention of the "monophone," which he described as a "one-way telephone for program service." The monophone, General Squier told the members of the academy, "proposes to put the telephone wires now leading into millions of boxes to work sixteen hours a day in providing multiple program service...Television and sound moving pictures in the house," he said, "will find technical advantages in this particular form of wired radio circuit." (Press, Apr. 24.)

Section 2

Angell On Human Relations Institute

The family will be the first subject of study by the newly founded institute of human relations at Yale University, according to President James Rowland Angell, who made an announcement to this effect in an article in the April 18 edition of the Yale Alumni Weekly. In his article President Angell gave the most comprehensive summary yet published of the origin and plans of the institute. He said, in part: "Here we have one of the oldest of human institutions which, under the conditions of contemporary life, is being subjected to great strain and from which, when badly conditioned, there seem to flow many unhappy consequences affecting the life of the members as well as the society which supports them....The great and primary need of our time, which the institute as such is set to serve as far as it may, is a fuller and more exact knowledge of the actual facts. This is said with full knowledge and recognition of the many admirable beginnings which have been elsewhere made in attacking these problems. But there has never, to our knowledge, been any such cooperative study as is now proposed carried on by all the important groups of sciences and technologies which are capable of contributing to a complete understanding of the situation. Needless to say, one of the most important consequences which we hope to achieve through the operation of the institute is the training of men in the various specialities related to human conduct and social organization. We desire to supply them with a wider and more detailed range of understanding of the complex factors which enter into their problems than has hitherto been practicable..."

Australian Paper Pulp

"Australia's paper requirements may eventually be met by the product of native paper mills, although at present all paper used in the commonwealth is imported. Eucalyptus fiber has been successfully made into paper on an experimental scale. Hitherto attempts at utilizing hardwoods like eucalyptus have not been successful, because the mechanical methods of producing pulp will not work with hardwoods, and the standard alkali processes for producing chemical pulp have resulted in paper that is too bulky, soft and 'short' when tried with eucalyptus. However, a modification of one of the alkali processes has been worked out which gives a paper of satisfactory finish and strength."(Science,Apr.19)

Biologists for British Agriculture

Science Progress (London) for April says: "There is a large and growing demand throughout the British Empire for men trained in biology. The universities have not yet succeeded in satisfying this demand; almost every one of the dominions and colonies has expanded its staff of trained biologists during the last ten years to such an extent that the demand now exceeds the supply. Even the colonies which stand on the threshold of full development have recruited over five hundred biologists during the last eight and a half years and the numbers of directors and of assistants now exceed 1,200. Commercial and other concerns such as the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation and the Rubber Association of Malaya and Ceylon are also making increased use of research workers. The cause of this shortage is attributed in part to lack

of appropriate teaching in schools and universities, the physical side having predominated to the detriment of the biological side. To overcome these disabilities many suggestions have been put forward, such as, better cooperation between schools and universities and specialization after graduation, the student to obtain a thorough grounding in the principles of biological science, chemistry, physics and practical agriculture..." Science Progress quotes a recent article in the London Times, which said: "The Empire needs biologists to combat insect and fungoid diseases, to breed improved crop varieties, to grade up livestock and advise on pedigree breeding, to improve meat and dairy produce, to fight animal diseases, and to prevent loss in the storage and transport of agricultural produce..."

China as Sugar Market

Lew Zikman writes from Harbin, Manchuria, of "China's Possibilities as a Market for Sugar" in Facts About Sugar for April 20. He says in part: "It has seemed to the writer that the best, and perhaps the only, remedy for a condition of chronic oversupply was to find new markets by developing demand in countries where consumption is still far below the average of Europe and America. Having lived in China for two score years and being acquainted with the sugar market there he has felt that China might be the agency for relieving the world's sugar crisis. Certainly it would be preferable, instead of allowing cane to go to waste in the fields and bearing enormous losses just to reduce the surplus supply of a particular country, to sacrifice an equal or smaller amount in educating the Chinese to use more sugar by selling it to them at a very low price. This would not result in a total loss such as is incurred when the cane is destroyed or left uncut in the field, but would be an investment that might prove very profitable ultimately, considering that its objective is a market of 450,000,000 people....China's keen interest in constructive enterprises and the desire of her officials to develop industries that will give occupation to native labor suggest as an effective plan for building up the sugar trade in China the establishment of native refineries, designed and equipped by American engineers and machinery manufacturers, such as those firms that have constructed very efficient factories in Japan, and supplying these refineries with low-priced raw sugar from Cuba. This would provide increased business for all three countries and would mean additional steamship tonnages..."

Cotton Waste

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for April 23 says: "...A cotton waste entailing millions of dollars every year, promising still greater waste in the future goes forward, but nobody makes an effort to stop it. It is in the production of inférior cotton, every year growing poorer, producing a smaller income for the farmers. A prominent cotton mill man testifying before a congressional committee said the quality of American cotton was steadily deteriorating. He found the trend all over the world is for lighter cotton cloth. Such cloth contains less cotton to the yard and therefore should have a lighter, longer, stronger staple. Only about 10 per cent of the American crop, he said, is of a

staple of which we have any reason to be proud. There is one variety of cotton in particular called 'half-and-half' which is popular with the farmers. This short staple cotton, he said, is not better than the low grade stuff that is raised in India. Coming from a mill man whose business it is to spin cotton this statement should carry weight. Now see what is the effect of raising so much short staple, low grade cotton. In its report for the first six months of the current cotton crop year, the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners of Manchester, England, gave figures of the world consumption and mill stocks of cotton of different growths. Compared with the previous year there was less American cotton consumed outside of the United States but a considerable increase in the consumption of Indian cotton. At the end of the six months' period foreign mills held in their stocks no more American cotton than in the year before but about 50 per cent more Indian cotton... We are handing more of our export business to another country that can raise the same inferior quality of cotton and sell it cheaper. Under our system of marketing the country buyer pays the farmer the same price for short and long staple cotton. Naturally the farmer raises the variety that will produce the most per acre even though he is in the long run the loser thereby."

Grain Rates

A recommendation against any general reduction in freight rates on grain and grain products on western railroads has been made to the Interstate Commerce Commission by its examiners after investigating the subject, according to the press of April 21. Arthur R. Mackley and George J. Hall prepared the report after taking testimony and conducting an inquiry under the provisions of Hoch-Smith congressional resolution which sought a reduction in rates if feasible. Oral arguments on the report will be heard before the commission on May 27. The examiners stated in their report that depression still exists in agriculture but that the general level of rates on grain and grain products in the Western States is not unreasonable. But transportation rates should be distributed more equitably, the examiners recommended, advocating that rates from Kansas to Missouri river markets be increased, and rates from the same State to the gulf should be reduced. Increaseswere recommended from North Dakota to Duluth and Minneapolis and reduction in rates from Oklahoma to Texas ports. Reductions from intermountain territory to eastern and western points also were advocated.

Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for April 20 says: "There has been rather more business the last ten days in wool in consequence of further price concessions, which have been most pronounced on medium wools. These latter wools are evidently receding to normal price parity with fine wools. Further buying of medium clips in Idaho to a limited extent is reported at 32 to 34 cents chiefly. In Ohio and Michigan buying is reported at 35 to 40 cents for medium and 80 to 88 cents for fine wools, according to the lot. Foreign markets are generally steady, with moderate demand. Yorkshire is barely firm on merinos. The manufacturing position is hardly changed. Business moves moderately."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

April 23--Grain prices: No.2 red winter wheat Kansas City $1.10 to $1.12; No.2 hard winter (12½% protein) Kansas City $1.09 to $1.15; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City $1.07 to $1.13; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 87¾¢ to 88¼¢; Minneapolis 77 to 78¢; Kansas City 82 to 83¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 87½¢ to 90½¢; Minneapolis 83 to 85¢; Kansas City 83 to 86¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 46¾ to 47¼¢; Minneapolis 42½ to 44½¢; Kansas City 46 to 47¢.

Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $13.65 to $14.85; cows, good and choice $10 to $12; heifers, (850 lbs. down) good and choice $13 to $14.85; vealers, good and choice $13 to $17; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice $12.50 to $13.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice $11.15 to $11.55; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice $10.50 to $11.70; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice, $9.50 to $11.35 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) $15.35 to $16.15; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $13.25 to $16.75.

May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 19.72¢ on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 9 points to 19.02¢, and on the Chicago Board of Trade 5 points to 19¢. The average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 2 points to 18.53¢. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 19.97¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes about steady at $7-$7.25 per double-head barrel in eastern cities. Maine sacked Green Mountains $1.35-$1.75 per 100 pounds in city markets; mostly $1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites firm at 70¢-90¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 45¢-50¢ per cwt. f.o.b. Stevens Point, Waupaca. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged $1.50-$2.25 per standard crate, mixed No.1 and 2 in consuming centers; mostly $1-$1.05 f.o.b. Texas points. Midwestern sacked yellow varieties $5-$5.25 per 100 pounds in New York City. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage $1-$1.25 per 1½ bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round type $2.25-$3 in a few cities; $16-$17 f.o.b. bulk per ton Texas points. New York Baldwin apples ranged $5-$5.75 per barrel in New York City; few $5 f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia Yellow Newtowns $2.75 per bushel basket in New York City.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 45¾¢; 91 score, 45½¢; 90 score, 45¼¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22½¢ to 23¢; Single Daisies, 23¢ to 23½¢; Young Americas, 23½¢ to 24¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIII, No. 22 Section 1 April 25, 1929.

THE PRESIDENT ASKS FRUIT FLY FUND

President Hoover recommended to Congress yesterday that $4,250,000 be made available to "meet the grave emergency due to the presence of the Mediterranean fruit fly in certain sections of the State of Florida." The recommendation, transmitted by the President to the House, suggested that the amount remain available until June 30, 1930, for necessary expenses "in connection with the eradication, control and prevention of the spread of this pest." Representative Green of Florida said he had been assured by House leaders that there would be no difficulty in getting the House within the next few days to pass legislation to carry out the recommendation of the Chief Executive. (A.P.,Apr. 25.)

THE HOUSE FARM BILL

The press to-day reports that debate went ahead steadily on the Haugen farm bill yesterday with the result that rapid progress was made and indications are that the bill will be passed by the House this afternoon.

CEDAR ERADICATION

A Martinsburg, W. Va., dispatch to-day says: "Positive action looking toward a national cedar eradication law for the protection of fruit growers has been taken by the West Virginia Horticultural Society, it was learned yesterday. The society met at Martinsburg on Saturday and voted to present a solid front in supporting the West Virginia State cedar eradication law...In an effort to make the cedar eradication law national in scope and to have the Federal Government relieve the State of West Virginia of the work of cutting the cedars, a committee of three is now at work arranging a meeting with representatives of fruit growers in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia at Martinsburg on May 1 for the discussion of a program, according to the information received."

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY ASKS TARIFF

After hearing reports on the present condition of the American beet sugar industry, the United States Beet Sugar Association, at its annual meeting yesterday, formulated a program of increased duties which it will seek to have incorporated in the tariff bill now being drafted by the House ways and means committee. The program calls for higher duties both on foreign and Cuban imports and a restriction on Philippine free sugar shipments into this country. The association would have the present 2.20 cents per pound duty on foreign sugar ; an increase from 1.76 to 2.40 cents in the Cuban preferential tariff and the limiting of Philippine free imports to 500,000 long tons with the full 3-cent duty imposed on additional shipments. (A.P., Apr. 25.)

FOREIGN BANK RATES

A Vienna dispatch April 24 states that the Austrian Bank's rate has been raised, effective on that date, from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The measure is due to the situation in the world money market as affected by American withdrawals of short-time credits.

Section 2

Ayres on Money Market

The existence and future of the country's great commercial banks, in fact the entire banking system of the United States, is being threatened by operation of the "invisible banking system" of the call money market, Leonard P. Ayres, vice president of the Cleveland Trust Company and noted economist, asserted in an address April 17 before the executive council of the American Bankers' Association, at Edgewater Park, Miss. Mr. Ayres took the position that the credit situation showed no inflation in volume of demand deposits, wholesale prices or industrial production. At the same time, he asserted, "there has been a large increase in the velocity of circulation of money and credit, as revealed by reports showing the number of times demand deposits are checked out and brought back to the banks in short periods of time..." (Press, Apr. 20.)

British Living Cost

A London dispatch April 22 states that the Ministry of Labor estimates the cost of living at the end of March at 62 per cent above July, 1914, against 66 a month ago and 64 a year ago. The report says: "The fall on the month is due largely to disappearance of severe weather and to operation of seasonal influences usual at this period..."

Economic Changes

Representative Louis T. McFadden, chairman of the House committee on banking and currency, writes of the operation of the Federal Reserve Board in The Magazine of Wall Street for April 20. He says in part: "The country has plunged ahead so rapidly in economic development in the last few years that we are faced with utterly new conditions, but we are still trying to solve financial and commercial problems by methods that are as out of date as carrying excavated material in baskets on men's bent backs. Mergers of banks and corporations, chain banks, branch banks, chain everything, direct or chain merchandising, passing of the wholesaler, disappearance of the personal banker, retirement of the Wall Street barons; the rise of corporations, with so much capital and such imperial revenues that all the service a bank can give them is that of a cashier, have brought us into a new world. And when these mammoths do need funds they get them from the public by bond issues, short term obligations and more lately by taking the public and its money into their common stocks. The ownership of the property of the United States has been liquefied by the multiplication of corporations whose shares and bonds are listed on the stock exchange or are facilely exchanged over the counter. When you put fifteen or twenty million persons into the ownership of property represented by bits of paper that can be transferred like a two-bit piece, instantaneously you create a basis for speculation that can not be interfered with lightly. Value is a nebulous thing, based on emotional as well as rational opinion, it is as fickle as desire. It can be easily shaken or destroyed. Who has a right to say that the price of any security is too high or too low?... It is my personal opinion that the stock market will automatically cure its own lesions and probably in a more salutary way than the most careful treatment could..."

Electricity In Ontario

An editorial in Southern Ruralist (Atlanta, Ga.) for April 15 says: "In a recent statement released by the Government at Ottawa, Canada, we are told that the cost of electricity for domestic lighting and cooking in some of the cities of the Province of Ontario averages less than one cent per kolowatt. That compares with costs ranging from two to three cents on up to seven and eight for electricity for cooking and power purposes here in the South, and from eight to fifteen cents for electricity for lighting southern homes. And at the same time the Province of Ontario has been serving its citizenship with an abundance of cheap power it has also been paying for its power plants and increasing its net surplus. At the present time the Commission which has charge of Ontario's power system owes the Government nothing except for loans on capital account. These loans are being paid off. The payment for the past year represents a total of $1,600,000, and the properties now are worth something more than $300,000,000. It is perfectly clear that this Canadian Government enterprise is not only a sound and going business concern but a very efficient and effective servant of the whole people. Instead of a few private concerns exploiting Ontario's enormous power resources in their own interest these resources are being developed in the interest of the people, by the people, and for the people....And what our Canadian neighbors have done certainly gives us plenty to be thinking about on this side of the line. With anywhere from ten to fifteen million undeveloped hydro-electric horsepower here in the South the above may offer something in the way of an interesting suggestion."

Producer Cooperation

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for April 12 says: "Last year, over seven and one-half million dollars' worth of stock, mostly hogs, were shipped direct from local shipping associations in Ohio to the packers. This was not direct buying by packers, though; it was direct selling by producers. The Eastern States Company, which is associated with the National Livestock Producers, handled the sale from the associations to the packers. The Eastern States Company has made money for the producer and has saved money for the packer by working in cooperation with terminal cooperative commission firms and by being in a position to go into the terminals to fill orders when this was desirable. No bad effects have been observed on the terminal markets due to these direct shipments. Whether we like it or not, more hogs every year are going direct from the country to the packers. Cooperative concentration points, cooperative sales companies to tie up the local shipping associations, the concentration points and the terminals, will help make this movement a step in the direction of greater marketing efficiency and of greater bargaining power on the part of the farmer. Without such cooperative efforts to take advantage of the situation, the saving will all go to the packers, and the cooperatives will be left in a more disorganized state than they have been since the movement started. The cooperative movement has its choice of controlling direct shipping in its own interest or of letting itself be ruined by it. Why not a concerted effort on the part of shipping associations and terminal cooperatives to master the situation in the interest of the producer?"

Purebred Cost

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for April 20 says: "The Department of Agriculture gives us each year a summary of the trade in purebred livestock. That which deals with dairy cattle was issued last week and it reveals some interesting facts about the sale of 17,136 purebred animals. From the breeder's standpoint how many of these cattle were sold at a profitable price? From the dairyman's or the beginner's standpoint how many were available at a price he could afford to pay? These questions are fairly well answered by the figures, which show that 27 per cent of the 2,502 heifer calves were sold below $50 per head, 33 per cent between $50 and $100, 38 per cent between $100 and $300 and only two per cent above $300. Of the 2,750 heifers one year and under three years old 16 per cent sold below $100, 54 per cent between $100 and $200 and 26 per cent between $200 and $500. Only four per cent brought over $500. Of the 4,225 mature cows only six per cent sold below $100 but 67 per cent between $100 and $250, while 23 per cent went between $250 and $750 and only 4 per cent above the last figure. Can dairymen afford blood? Compare these prices with the cost of grades and blood looks cheap. It is cheap, the cheapest product available to the dairyman in comparison with its potential value. How about dairy blood through the sire? It is cheap too. Of the 1,481 bulls one year old and under three 55 per cent sold between $100 and $200 and 17 per cent below $100. Bull calves are still cheaper, 59 per cent of them selling below $100 per head. All who really want dairy blood can get it--if they are willing to buy it young and wait awhile. The bologna market will pay for it at these prices and the service ought to be worth the bull's keep."

Reindeer Purchase

A Winnipeg dispatch to the press of April 21 states that a United States syndicate, the name of which was not made public, has acquired from 4,000 to 5,000 head of reindeer to feature the meat of the animals on menu cards in railway dining cars and exclusive hotels and clubs throughout America. A representative of the company said the Dominion Reindeer Company was paid about $300,000 for the consignment.

Small Trees and Lumber

"The people of the United States are about to enter a new era--the days of small trees--man-grown and natural second growth timber. When that threshold is crossed there will be no returning. Two opposing forces are rapidly converging and will in the not distant future meet in strong competition. The industries that will be manufacturing lumber from remnants of virgin timber and the industries that will be manufacturing from natural second growth or man-planted trees will be striving for the market. The product of the virgin forest will temporarily win but second growth timber and the man-planted timber products will eventually be universally used," says the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University. This will alter the character of lumber put into construction work, according to the statement, because the man-grown timber and natural second growth will never be allowed to reach an advanced age and will therefore be inferior to the lumber now made from the primeval forests which are very old and mature. Fifty to seventy-five years will probably be the limit

of the life of the man-made forest as the maximum profit is to be obtained at those ages. So the lumber of the future will be produced from small trees instead of large ones, from trees half a century old instead of trees from one to ten centuries old. As the primeval timber becomes scarce lumber made from small trees will be accepted and from that time we will be in a new era in this country unless a way can be found to make nature do in 50 years what she has been taking hundreds of years to do.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

April 24--Grain prices: No.2 red winter wheat Kansas City $1.11 to $1.12; No.2 hard winter (12½% protein) $1.09½ to $1.16; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago $1.16½; Kansas City $1.07 to $1.09; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 87¢; Minneapolis 78 to 79¢; Kansas City 82 to 83¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 87¼ to 89½¢; Minneapolis 84 to 86¢; Kansas City 82 to 85¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 45¾ to 47¼¢; Minneapolis 43 3/8 to 45¾¢; Kansas City 45 to 46¢.

May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 26 points to 19.98¢, on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 25 points to 19.27¢, and on the Chicago Board of Trade 31 points to 19.31¢. The average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 28 points to 18.81¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 20.33¢.

Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $13.50 to $14.85; cows, good and choice $9.75 to $12; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice $13 to $14.85; vealers, good and choice $13.50 to $17; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice $12.50 to $13.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice $11.10 to $11.50; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice $10.40 to $11.60; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice $9.50 to $11.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) $15.50 to $16.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $13.25 to $16.75.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes sold at $6.75-$7.25 per barrel in city markets. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs $4.50-$5.50 per 100 pounds in the Middle West and $3.75-$4 f.o.b. Maine sacked Green Mountains closed at $1.65-$1.90 in city markets and at $1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas yellow Bermuda onions brought $1.50-$2 per standard crate in consuming centers and $1-$1.15 f.o.b. South Carolina pointed type cabbage ranged $1.50-$2.25 per barrel crate in eastern cities. Alabama and Mississippi round type $3-$3.25 in Chicago. Louisiana Klondike strawberries $3-$3.50 per 24-pint crate in leading midwestern markets; auction sales $2.45-$2.72½ at Hammond. North Carolina Klondikes around $5-$6.25 per 32-quart crate in eastern markets.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 45¾¢; 91 score, 45½¢; 90 score, 45¼¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22 to 22½¢; Single Daisies, 23 to 23½¢; Young Americas, 23½¢ to 24¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XXXIII, No. 23 Section 1 April 26, 1929.

HOUSE PASSES FARM BILL

By the overwhelming vote of 367 to 34, the House yesterday passed the administration farm relief bill, according to the press to-day. The measure provides for the creation of a Federal farm board of six members with a revolving fund of $500,000,000 for loans to agricultural organizations, for stabilization of corporations to act as farm marketing agencies and proposes, generally, to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries.

THE PRESIDENT ON GOVERNMENT BUILDING PLAN

President Hoover, in an address at Washington last night, voiced his approval of the Government building program for the beautification of the Nation's Capital, declaring that in design and utility the new structures should be the symbol of America and the lasting inspiration of the present and future generations. The President spoke at a meeting held in the building of the United States Chamber of Commerce and attended by the American Institute of Architects. It was arranged by Secretary Mellon. President Hoover said that there was need for additional building to house the 70,000 Federal employees, whose number was now twice that of a score of years ago. The Government, he said, was expending vast sums for rented buildings scattered throughout the city. (Press, Apr. 26.)

FRUIT FLY LEGISLATION

The press to-day reports that leaders of the House agreed yesterday to meet and discuss measures to combat the Mediterranean fly, which is raising havoc with the southern fruit crop.

AMERICAN FOOD INDUSTRY

The national food bill of the United States each year is $23,000,000,000, according to Colby M. Chester, jr., president of the Postum Company, who spoke last night at the annual dinner of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at New York. Mr. Chester told the publishers that the food industry thus exceeded the textile, steel and automotive industries by many billions. (Press, Apr. 26.)

FOREIGN BANK RATES

A Berlin dispatch to-day reports that the Reichsbank yesterday raised its discount rate from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, as had been forecast.

RUBBER MERGER PROPOSED

The merging of the Rubber Institute, Inc., and the Rubber Association of America, Inc., into a cooperative organization covering the whole industry is proposed in a joint statement issued April 23 by General Lincoln C. Andrews and A. L. Vilea, executive heads of the two organizations. (N.Y.Times, Apr. 24.)

Section 2

Boyle on Acreage Control

Prof. James E. Boyle, Cornell University, writing on "The Dilemma of Farm Relief" in Commerce and Finance for April 24, says: "...To raise the price of an agricultural product without controlling the production of that product is futile. It is sure to result in still lower prices. To control the production of an agricultural product is something that has never yet been done successfully where the farmers are free citizens. Can our Congress, or a board created by our Congress, dictate to farmers what to produce, and where and when to produce it? Can such a board compel a farmer to increase or decrease his acreage in any particular crop? Under our present system we have one agency which automatically acts on the farmer's mind and influences him in his planting; that agency, as has already been said, is price, the so-called bloodless verdict of the market place. But when this agency is itself put under direction and control of a board, then how can the farmer be guided in his planting?..."

British Agricultural Scholarships

The Journal of The (British) Ministry of Agriculture for April says: "The Ministry is offering 130 scholarships for courses at farm institutes, agricultural colleges, veterinary colleges and universities for the sons and daughters of agricultural workmen and other persons engaged in agricultural work who are in a similar economic position. The scholarships enable young agricultural workers to improve their technical knowledge, so that in later life they may have a better chance of making headway in the industry on which their livelihood depends. Since the commencement of the scholarship scheme in 1922, 841 men and women have been assisted and the results of training are encouraging. A large number have succeeded in improving their positions, the posts ranging on the practical side from foreman to estate manager, and on the educational side from assistant instructor to government inspector."

Distribution

The National Wholesale Conference, meeting at the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, to-day brought attention to focus upon distribution as the field in which business will make its next great advance. The huge savings effected in production and manufacture through cost accounting, simplification, standardization and skillful management, can, the conference concluded, be duplicated in a measure in distribution where an estimated annual waste of $8,000,000,000 is charged up to the consumer. A series of recommendations, applying specifically to wholesaling but touching all branches of distribution, were submitted to this end by four committees of business men who for more than a year have been studying the various aspects of the wholesaling function,--the transfer of commodities from producer or manufacturer to retailing agencies. Despite the rapid changes in distribution methods,--the rise of the chain store, group buying and mail order houses,--the conference concluded that the place of wholesaling in the machinery of distribution remains virtually unchanged. Individual wholesalers, or middlemen, might come but the function they perform can not be eliminated.

Farm Organizations in the South

An editorial in The Progressive Farmer for April 20 says: "For several years now The Progressive Farmer has been profoundly concerned over the lack of any effective organization among the farmers of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. Nowhere else in the whole United States, so far as we have been able to discover, are there three adjoining agricultural States in not one of which is there any really vigorous, up-and-coming, state-wide farmers' organization. So far as any general farmers' organization is concerned, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia are almost desert country. Of course, it hasn't been this way very long. The Farmers' Union about fifteen years ago was strongly organized in all three States. To-day it has no organization in South Carolina, and the membership in Virginia and North Carolina has been decreasing year by year until now there are only a relatively few counties in each State that are organized. In North Carolina the old historic Farmers' Alliance yet exists in a few localities, and we have participated in numerous efforts to revive it; but past experience affords no hope of its being done. The Farm Bureau has never gained a foothold in South Carolina, has lost entirely the small foothold it had for a brief season in North Carolina, and appears to be making no headway in Virginia outside of Rockingham and a few nearby counties....After prolonged investigation we have become convinced that there is now only one farmers' organization that gives promise of taking hold in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia and enrolling a big enough membership to make a really powerful association of farmers. That organization is the old historic National Grange or Patrons of Husbandry...."

Machine Farming

An editorial in The Country Gentleman for May says: "We are entering a new machine age of agriculture. There is a special implement for well-nigh every farm operation. Almost without exception the new tools are well designed, well made and capable of doing what the manufacturers claim they will do....The present situation, while in the main excellent, is not without some elements of danger. Machine farming is very different from the old horse-and-hand methods. It requires a different sort of farm organization, different management and generally, to be successful, larger-scale operations. In Montana, where machine farming has been studied intensively, it has been settled that any investment in machinery above $4.50 an acre is excessive. Another discovery made there is that the minimum size of farm that will justify complete mechanical equipment is 800 acres. Under Montana conditions these limits as to acre costs of machinery and size of farms will hold production costs for wheat within reasonable limits....Machinery alone will not turn a deficit into a profit. Machinery will not take the place of good seed and good cultural practices, nor is it a substitute for intelligent management. In fact, the more machinery there is on a farm the greater is the necessity for following the best farm practices, because investment costs are higher, risks are greater and losses may be heavier...The farmer who faces the hardest problem is the general farmer who grows a variety of crops. He can not afford the latest modern equipment

for each of several major crops...Specialized machinery calls for specialized farming on larger acreages and under specialized management. Every new implement is a step in that direction.... The machine age in farming holds promise of better things in agriculture, but at the same time it increases the hazards. This, however, is true of every enterprise. A perfectly safe investment always pays a low rate of interest."

Market Broadcasting in Britain

The Journal of The (British) Ministry of Agriculture for April says: "The question of broadcasting daily the average prices realized by graded fat cattle at certain important markets has been under consideration, and during the past few months the reporters at 10 markets have been furnishing reports as to the prices of fat cattle graded according to certain weights and qualities. Simultaneously, an inquiry was conducted by Major W.H.Warman, of the markets branch of the Ministry, and P.F.Astill, representing the National Farmers' Union, in order to test the accuracy of the quotations and their comparability as between different markets. On completion of this inquiry, the results were discussed with the National Farmers' Union. The conclusions reached were that the reporting, generally, was accurate and the prices were worth broadcasting. The Ministry, therefore, arranged with the British Broadcasting Corporation for a daily broadcast from Daventry every evening, except Thursday and Sunday, immediately following the Shipping Forecast, which is usually broadcast about 9.30 p.m. Broadcasting of these prices commenced on Monday, March 11...."

Veterinary Research in Ohio

An editorial in The Ohio Farmer for April 13 says: "Greater progress in research in animal diseases will be possible under the shift in administration of the State serum institute to the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. In its early days this institution was founded at Reynoldsburg, close to Columbus, to carry on investigations in manufacture of serum and control of hog cholera. Later it expanded its work to make tuberculin, which is used by veterinarians throughout the State in the area plan of testing for eradication of tuberculosis among cattle. It outlived its usefulness in this sphere, and a few years ago the legislature provided for cooperative work between the experiment station and the Department of Agriculture. Ohio has been far behind other livestock States in investigations concerning animal diseases.... The present general assembly through the appropriation bill has allowed the experiment station to go even farther in utilizing the facilities of the serum institute. The bill provides that all unexpended balances now in the rotary fund heretofore existing under the division of animal industry of the Department of Agriculture are transferred to and maintained as a rotary fund under the experiment station. This provides greater continuity in administration and should strengthen the research investigations in the veterinary field."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

April 25--Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $13.50 to $14.90; cows, good and choice $9.50 to $12; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice $13 to $14.85; vealers, good and choice $14 to $16.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice $12.50 to $13.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice $11.10 to $11.50; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice $10.40 to $11.60; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice $9.50 to $11.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) $15.25 to $16.20; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $13.25 to $16.75.

May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 34 points to 19.64¢, on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 36 points to 18.91¢, and on the Chicago Board of Trade 41 points to 18.90¢. The average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 41 points to 18.40¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 20.55¢.

Grain prices: No.2 red winter wheat Kansas City $1.10 to $1.12; No.2 hard winter (12½% protein) Kansas City $1.07½ to $1.14; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago $1.16; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 87¢; Minneapolis 77 to 78¢; Kansas City 82 to 83¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 87½¢ to 89¢; Minneapolis 83¢ to 85¢; Kansas City 84¢ to 86¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 45½¢ to 46½¢; Minneapolis 42 7/8 to 44 7/8¢; Kansas City 45 to 46¢.

Potato markets firm. Florida Spaulding Rose ranged $6.75-$7 per double-head barrel in eastern cities. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs $4.75-$5.50 per 100 pounds in city markets; mostly $4 f.o.b. lower Rio Grande Valley points. Maine sacked Green Mountains $1.45-$1.85 per 100 pounds in the East; mostly $1 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Northern sacked Round Whites 80¢-$1 carlot sales in Chicago; 50¢-55¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point, Waupaca, Wisconsin. Louisiana Klondike strawberries $3-$3.50 per 24-pint crate in city markets; $2.20-$2.42½ f.o.b. auction sales Hammond. North Carolina Klondikes 12¢-16¢ per quart in New York City. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage closed at 75¢-$1.25 per 1½ bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round and Flat type $2.50-$2.75 per barrel crate in a few cities; $1.15-$1.25 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Onion markets slightly weaker. Texas Yellow Bermudas $1.40-$1.75 per standard crate, mixed No.1 & 2, in consuming centers; mostly $1.10-$1.15 f.o.b. Texas points.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 45¾¢; 91 score, 45½¢; 90 score, 45¼¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22 to 22½¢; Single Daisies, 22½ to 23½¢; Young Americas, 23½ to 24¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIII, No. 24 Section 1 April 27, 1929.

HOUSE VOTES FRUIT FLY FUND

The press to-day reports: "The House yesterday passed the Wood resolution, recommended by President Hoover, making available $4,250,000 to fight the ravages of the Mediterranean fruit fly. At the same time the Secretary of Agriculture promulgated a Federal quarantine against this pest corresponding to the quarantine established by Florida...

"The Wood resolution was the subject of a hearing yesterday before the House committee on appropriations. Doctor Marlatt, Chief of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration of the Department of Agriculture, said that at least a hundred men would be required for survey and quarantine work in Florida. Representatives Ruth Bryan Owen and Drane of Florida urged favorable action. The resolution did not make a direct appropriation to fight the fly, but provided that the balance of the amount made available by the last Congress to fight the pink boll worm should be transferred to exterminate the fruit pest. Of $5,000,000 allowed for the campaign against the pink boll worm, $4,250,000 remains. The Wood resolution passed the House by unanimous consent and the Senate is expected to approve it Monday."

WATSON ON SENATE BILL

Majority Leader Watson offered an amendment in the Senate yesterday to eliminate the debenture plan from the farm relief bill, according to the press to-day.

ROAD FUNDS

A joint resolution to increase Federal appropriations for highway improvements from $75,000,000 to $225,000,000 a year was offered in the House yesterday by Representative McLeod of Michigan, according to the press to-day.

FORMER SECRETARY JARDINE ON FARM PROBLEM

The solution of the farm problem lies in using the selling methods of "big business" through farmers' cooperatives, Dr. W. M. Jardine, former Secretary of Agriculture, declared in an interview yesterday at the New York offices of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., of which he is counsel. "My firm belief," Dr. Jardine is quoted by The New York Times to-day as saying, "is that we will never solve the farmer's difficulties until we build up a genuine system of cooperatives owned and controlled by the farmers and managed by the best men obtainable...Agriculture needs consolidation just like that of big business to obtain orderly marketing and to eliminate waste. The pending legislation will bring farmers bargaining power and the ability to advertise....There you have the answer to the agricultural problem. Cooperatives will not cause increased prices but, I hope, will lower them."

Section 2

Agricultural Readjustments

An editorial in The Country Gentleman for May says: "An economist states that the number of automobiles manufactured in 1914 could be produced to-day by only thirty per cent as many workers as were then required. The same quantity of iron and steel produced in 1914, he says, could now be turned out by one-fourth fewer workers. And the stone, clay, glass and chemical lines could equal the 1914 output with one-third fewer men on the job. The same tendency is apparent in transportation. The last annual Railroad Year Book showed 288,462 fewer men employed on the railroads than in 1920. That is a reduction of fourteen per cent, though the tonnage carried has increased. An intense man-power-reducing movement is in progress in America. Automatic and semi-automatic machinery, new machine processes, larger-scale tools that increase the worker's capacity all lend themselves to it. Fewer workers are able to turn out more of the products of work. Those engaged in any industry that fails to keep step with this movement are necessarily penalized, because the proceeds must be divided among a proportionately larger number than in other lines. Viewed in that light, the further decrease in 1928 of nearly 600,000 in the farm population, bringing it to the lowest point in twenty years, is not a matter for worry. It is a sign that agriculture is adjusting itself to the trend of the times, especially since the output in nearly all branches of farming is increasing. Worry over what will become of those displaced in agriculture or industry is needless. It is a process that has been going on for a hundred years, and all through that period living conditions have grown steadily better."

Canadian Fur Trade

The production of raw furs in Canada continues to be a profitable industry for those engaged in it, whether trapper or fur farmer, according to the Canadian Pacific Railway. The total value of the raw fur production of the Dominion for the season 1926-27 was $18,864,126, as compared with $15,072,244 in the previous year, the increase of 25 per cent being attributable to a general advance in the prices of furs, says a bulletin on the subject. This total comprises the value of the pelts of fur-bearing animals taken by trappers and of those raised on fur farms, the steady advance of the fur-farming industry in accounting for a greater proportion of the annual production being noticeable. From about 3½ per cent in 1920-21, the pelts of animals raised on fur farms accounted for 5 per cent of the year's production in 1925-26, and increased this to 6 per cent in 1926-27, the writer asserts.

Corn-Cobs in Industry

L. K. Arnold writes of "Corn-Stalks and Cobs in Industry" in The May Scientific Monthly. He says in part: "About 20,000,000 tons of corn-cobs are produced each year in the United States. Practically their only use in the past has been as a low-grade fuel for domestic use...They have been destructively distilled, producing products similar to wood, as charcoal, acetic acid, formic acid, methanol, tar, illuminating gas and acetone. The charcoal has been shown to be an excellent feeding charcoal. After

suitable treatment it forms an excellent decolorizing charcoal... It has been known for a long time that the pentosans, which are characteristic constituents of corn-cobs, could be utilized as a source of furfuraldehyde or, as it is commonly known, furfural... A number of dyes and anesthetics were prepared from furfural in the chemistry department of Iowa State College. Various furfural derivatives are excellent accelerators for use in the curing of rubber....When corn-cobs are digested under pressure in water a strong adhesive can be produced. If dilute mineral acid is added a solution of xylose can be produced. Xylose is a sugar which up to the present time has been produced in large quantities only as a syrup. Since xylose has practically no food value it probably can be used by diabetic patients without the harmful effects produced by cane or beet sugar. Oxalic acid has been produced in the laboratory by fusing corn-cobs with caustic soda and also by oxidizing corn-cobs with nitric acid...Various other uses have been found for corn-cobs. They have been ground to a flour which may be substituted for wood flour in many uses. It has been made into very good punk and incense. Ground cobs have been used in curing concrete floors in place of sawdust and have been substituted for bran for removing the oil from tin plate in the tin-plating industry. Corn-cobs have been used successfully in bee-smoking and in smoking of meats."

Farm Population

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for April 19 says: "Iowa's farm population has been going down more or less steadily for the past half century. Of course, in northwestern Iowa the farm population is greater now than it was in the seventies. Over the greater part of eastern and southern Iowa, however, there are school houses attended by only half as many children as was the case forty years ago. The depopulation of the countryside has gone on much faster since 1920 than it did before. In the year 1928, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the drift from the farms to the cities was most rapid in the mountain States, the Middle West, and the western part of the Southern States. Of course, we realize that some people look on the movement of farmers to town as a healthy sign. It means, so they say, that there will be fewer farm folks left on the land among whom to divide the money which the city people are willing to pay for food. If we had half as many farm folks as we now have the average farmer would have twice as much money. This presupposes that the average farmer will either do more work or have more efficient machinery, or that some of the things which farmers now do will be done in town. It now begins to look as though the United States were headed toward the population goal of about twenty-five million people living on the land and a hundred and fifty million people living in the towns and cities. When one farm family living on the land finds it possible to furnish sufficient food for six families in the towns and cities, we shall have a situation such as the world has never seen before. We anticipate that a civilization built on this kind of a population should prove to be exceedingly brilliant. We wonder, however, if such a civilization can last for more than a few hundred years. Is there not danger that such a huge city population will make some very serious blunders in handling its food problems?"

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

T. Swann Harding writes of neglected human ills under the title, "Who Cares About Colds?" in The North American Review for May. He says in part: "...It is apparent that research upon (human) disease in general is not concerted, intensive and well coordinated... As an example of what could be done I cite the work of certain governmental agencies, first the United States Bureau of Plant Industry. This bureau has a total appropriation of only about four million dollars annually, of which perhaps one-fourth is used to combat plant diseases. This sum is used in pure research to investigate the nature of plant diseases and to make pathological collections. It is used also to maintain a plant survey, to study specific epidemics like citrus canker and to produce effective control measures. It is employed to combat the diseases of fruit and nut trees, of forest and ornamental trees and of shrubs; to eradicate and, meantime, control white pine blister rust and to do the same for diseases of cotton, potatoes, truck crops, forage crops and drug plants. All of that concerted, intelligently directed, unified effort is purchased at one million a year and saves the country untold millions by its effectiveness. Note the scope of this work. Also note that its success depends upon the fact that we have here an intensive drive under Federal control which enlists the activities of many types of scientists who all work together to one end--the eradication and control of all types of plant disease. But such work is not only effective against plant diseases; it is invoked to protect our domestic animals as well. The United States Bureau of Animal Industry is maintained by a total appropriation of some fourteen million dollars annually; of this about five million has been spent each year upon the control and eradication of animal diseases. These measures are undertaken because Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau, estimates our annual losses from various animal diseases as approximately $225,000,000. The Bureau of Animal Industry has already completely eradicated pleuro-pneumonia in animals, making the United States the first large country to accomplish this. It discovered the nature of Texas fever, how it was conveyed by the 'intermediate host'--the tick--and took preventive measures. Competent judges describe this accomplishment as 'the greatest piece of pioneer work in the field of medical research credited to America.' The bureau discovered that a filtrable virus caused hog cholera and produced a serum which imparts a lasting immunity. It eradicated foot-and-mouth disease from the United States; and the fact that it eradicated bovine tuberculosis from the District of Columbia indicates what it could do on larger scale if it had funds...Now the Bureau of Animal Industry--efficiently split up into specialized divisions--remains flexible in organization and can be expanded here and contracted there as needed. It represents concentrated and intensive effort under competent direction. It accomplishes its results by launching a massed attack against disease on the part of many types of scientists, and has accomplished more to eradicate animal ailments than perhaps any organization in the country which attacks human diseases. Just such an organization, preferably under Federal control, must be formed to fight human disease before we can hope to wage effective warfare against neglected ills..."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

April 27--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $13.50-$14.90; cows, good and choice $9.75-$12; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice $13-$14.85; vealers, good and choice $14.50-$16.50; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice $12.25-$13.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice $11.35-$11.75; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice $10.60-$11.80; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice $9.75-$11.40; slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) $15.10-$16; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $13.25-$16.75.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes $6.50-$7 per barrel in leading markets. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs $4.75-$5.25 per 100 pounds in midwestern cities; mostly $4 f.o.b. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 85¢-$1.10 on the Chicago carlot market; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged $1.40-$2 per standard crate in consuming centers; $1-$1.10 f.o.b. South Carolina pointed type cabbage sold at 75¢-$1.25 per 1½ bushel hamper. Alabama stock $3-$3.25 per barrel crate in Chicago. Louisiana Klondike strawberries brought $2.75-$3.50 per 24-pint crate in distributing centers; auction sales $1.75-$2.12½ at Hammond. North Carolina Klondikes 10¢-18¢ quart basis in eastern cities.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 45½¢; 91 score, 45¼¢; 90 score, 45¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22¢-22½¢; Single Daisies 22½¢-23½¢; Young Americas, 23½¢-24¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 9 designated markets declined 23 points to 18.17¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 20.74¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 19.48¢, on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 17 points to 18.74¢, and on the Chicago Board of Trade 3 points to 18.87¢.

Grain prices: No.2 hard winter wheat (12½% protein) at Kansas City $1.06½-$1.14. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) at Chicago $1.15; Kansas City $1.04-$1.06. No.3 mixed corn, Minneapolis 78¢-79¢; Kansas City 82¢-83¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 87¾¢-90¢; Minneapolis 85¢-86¢; Kansas City 84½¢-86½¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 46½¢-47¼¢; Minneapolis 43¢-45¢; Kansas City 45½¢-46½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIII, No. 25 Section 1 April 29, 1929.

FARM LEGISLATION

The Associated Press to-day says: "Administration leaders yesterday were confident that they have enough support to defeat the debenture plan objected to by President Hoover and that they will be able to pass a farm relief measure similar to that already approved by the House. If their plans are carried out, the farm bill will be in the hands of a Senate and House conference by the end of the week, with the expectation that another fortnight will see the legislation to serve as a ground work for solving the agricultural problem enacted into law. It is the opinion of Senator McNary of Oregon, who as chairman of the agriculture committee has the Senate bill in charge, that if the debenture section is eliminated, a farm bill can be sent to the President by May 10. He said his aim was to get the legislation on the statute books as early as possible so as to give the projected Farm Board sufficient time to organize and to make the legislation effective for this year's crops."

WHEAT RATES

A Chicago dispatch to the press of April 28 says: "Heeding the request of Senator Capper of Kansas for a reduction in freight rates on shipments of wheat to the Gulf as a means of relieving the congestion in cash wheat which prevails in the Southwest, the Kansas City Southern Railway April 27 announced a cut of 7 cents per 100 pounds from Kansas City. The new rate, which is equal to a little over 4 cents a bushel, is 23½ cents per 100 pounds, and has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is hoped that the lower rates, effective May 25, which apply only to country points, will result in large sales or export..."

VITAMIN "B"

An Associated Press dispatch April 28 from Springfield, Ohio, reports: "A new treatment for diabetes, which it is believed may prove more effective than insulin, was announced before the Ohio Academy of Science April 27. Dr. C. A. Mills, of the Laboratory of Experimental Medicine, University of Cincinnati Medical College, told the medical science section of the academy that experiments he made in China and America led him to believe vitamin B extract, a vegetable product, not only had the same property of controlling diabetes as insulin but likewise had curative properties. Vitamin B is obtained from alfalfa, sweet clover, onions, bran and other plants...."

THE TARIFF BILL

House Majority Leader Tilson has announced that the tariff bill will be ready on Tuesday, according to the press to-day.

Section 2

Alabama's Quarantine for Fruit Fly

A Montgomery, Ala., dispatch to the press of April 26 says: "Alabama's quarantine against Florida citrus fruits and vegetables will ban all produce not approved by the Florida Department of Agriculture or Federal authorities from entering the State, it was said April 25 by James M. Moore, chief of the market division of the Alabama Department of Agriculture. The quarantine, established as a precaution against the spread of the Mediterranean fly, bars fruits and vegetables from the infested area in Florida, Mr. Moore stated. 'No bulk oranges or bulk grapefruit can enter Alabama from any part of Florida,' he said, adding that 'only fruit and vegetables bearing the stamp of approval of the Florida Department of Agriculture or Federal authorities will be allowed entrance into Alabama.' ..."

British Beef Problems

An editorial in Country Life (London) for April 20 says: "Since we commented last week on the decline of beef production in this country and urged our farmers to prepare themselves to face the fall in beef imports that would undoubtedly arrive in the near future our arguments have been enormously reinforced by a series of articles from the pen of Sir William Haldane which have appeared in recent issues of the Times. As we have pointed out, there is at the present time a considerable shortage of meat supplies in the United States, a shortage which is likely to make itself felt before long on this side of the Atlantic. Already the Canadian supplies for which British butchers were clamoring a few years ago have been diverted to the nearer and more profitable markets over the American border, and now there seems to be every possibility that the States, who have always declined to accept Argentine meat out of consideration for the health of their herds, may entirely relax their embargoes, with the result that Argentine supplies will more and more tend to flow in the direction of the American markets....It is none the less interesting to discover that meat supplies in the principal producing countries have already declined to such an extent that already a serious shortage is predicted. The position is that in 1928 over 400,000 fewer cattle were slaughtered in the Argentine frigorificos than in 1927, a reduction amounting to 12½ per cent. The actual exports of chilled and frozen beef showed a reduction of 24 per cent in 1928, and the first quarter of the present year shows a further decline. Various reasons have been advanced for the falling off in supplies. There can be no doubt that the meat war of two or three years ago had a great effect in the Argentine. It is, perhaps, more significant to observe that changes in agricultural practice have also been among the responsible factors. Thus, sheep have proved, just as they have in this country, more profitable than cattle. They have, therefore, tended to replace cattle. The production of maize has turned out more remunerative than feeding, with the result that good fattening pastures have been broken up and placed under tillage. To all this there must be added disastrous outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease, which have devastated large herds and compelled the rigorous enforcement of strict regulations framed to prevent the export of disease. From the consumer's standpoint this is disastrous. With the decline in numbers comes the chance to export inferior animals, and this is precisely what is happening..."

Land Prices

An editorial in The Country Gentleman for May says: "The management of a large group of foreclosed farms in the Middle West reports the sale this spring of more than a dozen farms at 'profitable figures.' Presumably this means at prices in excess of the equity in the farms plus the expense of carrying and maintaining them since their foreclosure. These prices were better than were offered a year ago. The management of this particular group of farms believes that land prices are due to go higher. It believes also that they should. 'Land prices have been either declining or stationary for the past eight years,' it states. 'An upturn should not be far off. The supply of farm land can not be increased without involving considerable time and cost. Meanwhile, farming conditions are growing better and the pressure of population is becoming greater in this country. Sometime in the future we shall probably look back and see that the land prices of the present represented a bargain.' In contrast with this opinion is another, perhaps best expressed by an Illinois landowner, who has three good farms. 'I believe it would be unfortunate for land prices to increase at present,' he said....Land prices are now at about the point where a good farmer can earn a fair rate of interest on the investment. If they advance, without an equivalent advance in the prices of farm products, it will only tend to provoke discouragement...."

Virginia "Egg Week"

A Richmond, Va., dispatch April 27 states that Governor Byrd of Virginia has issued a proclamation designating the week beginning Wednesday, May 1, as "Egg Week" in Virginia. In the proclamation, the Governor says that, as "the American poultry industry has attained to such economic importance as to exceed in value of output annually $1,250,000,000, and to rank sixth in the important industries of agriculture, and as eggs have long been recognized as among the most staple, wholesome and necessary parts of the daily diet of the people of the United States, the consumption could and should be materially increased from both the standpoint of economy and from one of health...."

Wild Life Protection Urged

President Hoover's support of further legislation for the conservation of wild life in the United States, especially increased appropriations, was urged by a delegation representing various organizations having to do with wild life, who called at the White House on April 24, according to The United States Daily for April 25. The report says: "The delegation consisted of T. Gilbert Pearson, of New York, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies; George D. Pratt, of New York City, president of the American Forestry Association; Frederick C. Walcott, who is interested in a number of wild life organizations, and Caspar W. Hodgson, of Yonkers, N.Y., representing the Game Life Club of America. Mr. Pratt stated orally that the President had been requested to favor larger appropriations to protect such wild life as migratory birds, fish, as well as the forests through various departments of the Government, including the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce and the National Park Service. An

increase in the personnel of these departments also was asked. Mr. Pratt said that under the Migratory Bird Act there are only 24 Federal game protectors in the United States whereas in New York State alone there are 130 State game protectors. He favored an increase to 75 in the number of Federal game protectors to enforce the Migratory Bird Act....Mr. Pratt also said that there is an average annual loss from fires in the national forests of $27,000,000. About 870,000 acres of these forests were destroyed last year, he stated."

Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for April 27 says: "The wool trade has passed through another quiet week, although not without some business being done. Medium wool prices have settled a little more, while fine wools have held fairly steady. Most activity in the West is reported from California in the range of 21 cents for the poorest short southern to 34 cents for the choicest long northern wool. Some medium wools in Idaho have moved around 31-32 cents. Most eastern buyers want to bid 30 cents for fine and 35 cents maximum for medium Ohio and similar. Foreign markets are steady. London is expected to rule fairly steady at the opening Tuesday. The goods market is in fair position, generally."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in New England Homestead for April 27 says: "There are 13 county agricultural agents in the State of Vermont. This number does not include the home demonstration agents or the 4-H club agents. A glance at the contacts made by these 13 agents with the farmers of the State during the past year is interesting, especially when it is considered that none of these contacts were made before the establishment of the extension service. This last year 7,264 visits were made by these 13 agents, averaging 20 a day. There were 6,800 office and telephone calls received, which is also nearly 20 a day. There 13 men wrote among them, 10,252 individual letters. They prepared 800 press articles, and in addition to this maintained regular department and other news features in regard to their work, the stories appearing in 65 different Vermont papers. They distributed 18,461 bulletins. They conducted meetings which were attended by 27,713 people. They sent out 790 different circular letters, with a total distribution of 171,479. They conducted 1,239 demonstrations, including culling, pruning, potato spraying, dairy judging, lime, fertilizer, pastures, and other projects. This is only part of the story for 1928. The story becomes even more impressive when it is realized that the first county agent went into the field in Vermont in 1912. Vermont had the first three county agents in New England. There are now, in addition to the county agents, the home demonstration and 4-H club agents, whose records are also impressive."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

April 27--Livestock prices: Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice $11.35 to $11.70; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice $10.60 to $11.70; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice $9.75 to $11.40 (soft or oily hogs roasting pigs excluded from above quotations).

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 9 points to 18.26¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 20.71¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 18.56¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 9 points to 18.83¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes sold at $6.75-$7.50 per barrel in leading city markets. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs brought $4.75-$5 per 100 pounds in midwestern markets; few sales at $4 f.o.b. Maine sacked Green Mountains $1.35-$1.85 in eastern city markets; $1.05-$1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions closed at $1.25-$2 per standard crate in consuming centers; 85¢-$1 f.o.b. South Carolina pointed type cabbage 75¢-$1.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern cities. Alabama Round type $2.50-$3 per barrel crate in the Middle West. Louisiana and Mississippi pointed type $2.25-$2.50 per barrel crate in Chicago. North Carolina Klondike strawberries closed at 8 to 17 cents quart basis in a few eastern markets; $2.50-$3.75 per 32-quart crate to growers in producing sections. Louisiana Klondikes $2.50-$3.75 per 24-pint crate.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 45½¢; 91 score, 45¼¢; 90 score, 45¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22 to 22½¢; Single Daisies, 22½ to 23½¢; Young Americas, 23½ to 24¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIII, No. 26 Section 1 April 30, 1929.

SENATE FARM BILL

Notice was given the Senate yesterday by Chairman McNary, of the agriculture committee, that a final vote on the farm relief bill would be sought before the week-end adjournment on Friday. (Press, Apr. 30.)

SENATE PASSES FRUIT FLY BILL

The Senate yesterday passed the House bill making available $4,250,000 to combat the Mediterranean fly in Florida. The bill now goes to the President. (Press, Apr. 30.)

HOUSE PROGRAM

The press to-day reports: "The House was in session less than an hour yesterday, and adjourned with an agreement that upon assembling Wednesday it should devote that day and the rest of the week to consideration of the four additional bills that are a part of the farm relief program of the committee on agriculture. One of them provides for amendments to the oleomargarine act, a second provides for canned food standards, a third authorizes the appointment of farm experts in the American foreign service and a fourth directs the issuances of licenses for conduct of warehouses upon a finding of suitability of such warehouses for storage of farm products."

FLOOD RELIEF

The House yesterday adopted a measure to allot $2,000,000 to Southern States for relief of sufferers in recent storms. The resolution now goes to the Senate. The money would be obtained from the unexpended balance of $6,000,000 appropriated by the last Congress for sufferers from storms in the South. (Press, Apr. 30.)

SCHOOL FOR "SUPER-CHEMISTS"

It is announced to-day from the annual convention of the American Chemical Society at Columbus, Ohio, that nine young men, students of chemistry at various institutions, have been chosen to enter the "School for Geniuses" at Johns Hopkins University, where it is hoped to produce "super-chemists." The report says: "These chemists, it is hoped, will lead the United States to chemical supremacy and guide American industry to new heights. They will work under Professor Neil E. Gordon, recently appointed to the chair of chemical education established by Francis P. Garvan of New York, president of the Chemical Foundation...."

FEDERAL TAXES

Federal taxes collected during the first nine months of the fiscal year, ending March 31, amounted to $2,137,178,647, the Internal Revenue Bureau announced yesterday, an increase of $60,310,689 over the same period of the last preceding fiscal year. (Press, Apr. 30.)

Section 2

Alcohol From Petroleum

A Columbus, Ohio, dispatch April 29 reports: "An alcohol without any exhilarating 'kick,' produced as an incident in the development of a new chemical industry, was described at Columbus April 27, on the eve of the seventy-seventh annual convention of the American Chemical Society. Prof. James F. Norris, former president of the society and director of the chemical research laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told of the industry, and also of the substance. This alcohol, entirely different from the brands that man has known well for so many thousands of years, is a product of petroleum, one of the first results obtained from research that aims at using oil wastes as a raw material to make all sorts of useful things in addition to lubrication and gasoline. Chemists, said Doctor Norris, already have produced the alcohol under the name of isopropyl. They are now studying it actively to extend its industrial applications, especially to find out whether it can be substituted for grain or ethyl alcohol..."

American Education

"The average number of years of school life in the United States is 6.92. A decade ago we were a nation of sixth graders. We have made progress since that time. Now we are a nation of seventh graders. Some States definitely have come out of the grammar school. Massachusetts, Utah, New Jersey, Maine, and a few other States seem to have reached high school. Some States are still fourth graders. The Southern States since 1870 have had to build a school system from the ground up for a large percentage of their population. As a result, most of these States on the average give their children only four or five years of schooling." (A.P., Apr. 29.)

Cattle Raiding

A Golden Colo., dispatch to the press of April 29 says: "The high-speed motor truck has brought troubles to Colorado ranchers. Steers are shot, loaded into trucks and delivered at points 150 miles from the scene of robbery. So prevalent have become depredations of rustlers that the Boulder Stockmen's Association and Gilpin Jefferson Stockmen's Association have reorganized the Anti-Horse Thief Association to pursue its operations against cattle thieves."

Dried Milk Products

An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for April 25 says: "Increase in the manufacture and consumption of dried milk during the last few years has been one of the marvels of modern food supply. Though its production is several times as great as five years ago, stocks are not greatly increased and there is every indication of continued increase in demand....The major share of the dried milk manufactured in the United States is handled by the Land o' Lakes Creameries, a cooperative dairy association in the Middle West, but a fair share of it, in proportion to the amount of milk produced, is made in the Pacific Northwest, and in this connection is there not opportunity also for northwest dairymen to manufacture dried sweet cream buttermilk? This is a new product and the demand is so great that Land o' Lakes expects to be 1,000,000 pounds short on its orders for delivery during the first six months of this year. Dried

sweet buttermilk contains more milk sugar than ordinary dried buttermilk and more fat than dried skim milk. It adds also to the flavor of products like chocolate and candy and hence commands higher prices. It can be made, of course, only where sweet cream butter is made, and heretofore its manufacture has been confined largely to the three States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa. As indicated above, present demand is far greater than the supply and Land o' Lakes estimates that it will require the product of 25 additional creameries to take care of its advance orders already booked. Is there any good reason why Washington, Oregon and Idaho creameries should not have some of this business?"

International Agricultural Congress

The Journal of The (British) Ministry of Agriculture for April says: "It is announced that the fourteenth International Agricultural Congress will be held at Bucharest on June 7, 8 and 10, 1929, under the patronage of the King of Rumania. It is fitting that this Congress should be held in an essentially agricultural country like Rumania. As indicating the importance of these biennial Congresses, which are organized under the auspices of the International Agricultural Commission, it may be mentioned that the last Congress, which was held in Rome in May, 1927, was attended by 1,000 persons, including representatives of 40 Governments and of the League of Nations. Membership of the Congress is open, inter alia, to members of the International Agricultural Commission and delegates of (a) agricultural associations throughout the world; (b) technical and scientific institutions whose object is the encouragement of agriculture, and (c) the International Agricultural Institute and the International Labor Bureau. The Rumanian Government has invited all countries to participate in this Congress. The work of the Congress will be divided into seven sections. The subjects to be dealt with include agricultural economics, cooperation and marketing, horticulture (including vine culture), stock raising and wool production, the sugar beet industry, and fresh water fisheries. It is worthy of note that one section will be devoted solely to the consideration of the position of women in rural life, and the measures that should be taken for improvement."

New Orleans as Port

New Orleans is not only reporting a larger outlet for the farm products of the Mississippi valley but that city is as well becoming a larger inlet for the products of the Pacific Northwest by way of Panama Canal. For the year ending August 31, 1928, there arrived at the port of New Orleans 2,946 deep-sea vessels. (Oregon Farmer, April 18.)

Onion Exports

"Onion exports from this country during 1928 were 560,817 bushels, valued approximately at $822,000. The largest quantity went to Canada, 167,397 bushels. Cuba took 136,131, which is considerably under the previous year. We furnish only 30 per cent of Cuba's onion imports, the remainder coming from Chili, Spain and Egypt. We sent 20,000 bushels to Hong Kong, 44,000 to New Zealand and 10,000 to Mexico. Our imports of onions in 1928 were nearly four times our exports, or over 2,200,000 bushels." (Rural New Yorker, Apr. 27.)

Snow on Waterways

Franklin Snow, the noted engineer, is the author of "Waterways as Highways" in North American Review for May. Twelve thousand miles of commercial routes on rivers and canals are forecast by Mr. Snow as an aid to solving the agricultural problem. He says in part: "The problem of water competition is by no means minimized so far as the railroads are concerned, for, despite the fact that the farmer's added prosperity through lower rates on his grain will enable him to purchase so-called luxury articles in eastern markets, the loss of a considerable volume of rail tonnage to parallel water lines is a problem of importance to the railways which compete with the waterways. Particularly is this the case with rail tonnage showing a tendency to remain fixed, or even to decrease in volume, due to the competition facing the railways on every hand. Fortunately, no railroad derives its entire tonnage from territories which would utilize water transport to the exclusion of rail, and the only railroad which appears to be keenly affected--the Illinois Central, which runs north and south along the Mississippi's course, touching most of the important river towns and cities--is not feeling the effects of the barge lines as yet, if one may judge by the price of its stock and its dividend rate of seven per cent...Despite the opposition, if not actual hostility, of railroads to canals and rivers as agencies of transportation, statistics show that it is quite possible for these rivals to exist and operate side by side, and both greatly prosper. Thus: In 1881 the great Kanawha and Ohio River route carried more than 9,500,000 tons of merchandise, and the railroads on its banks carried 6,500,000 tons. Then the river channel was deepened and otherwise improved, to facilitate the carrying of commerce, and the railroads doubtless regarded this work with apprehension and aversion. But what was the result? Eleven years later the river commerce had increased to 26,500,000 tons, or 179 per cent, surely enough to warrant the improvements; while at the same time the rail traffic had also increased to 31,000,000 tons, or nearly 377 per cent, showing that the rivalry of the river had not been seriously detrimental. Again: In Germany in the two decades 1875-1895 there was great activity in the development of canals and canalized rivers, paralleling the trunk railroad lines; and with what result? Water-borne traffic increased from 20,000,000 to 46,000,000 tons, and rail traffic from 167,000,000 to 331,000,000 tons; the one a little more than doubling, the other almost doubling..."

Soil Improvement

"One of the most important activities of the soil improvement committee for the past several years has been the awards to county agents presenting the best program of soil improvement. This contest will be conducted again this year by both the northern and southern divisions of the soil improvement committee of The National Fertilizer Association. The prizes for the best outstanding programs are free trips to the meeting of the American Society of Agronomy. This meeting will probably be held in Chicago in November in conjunction with the meeting of the Association of Land Grant Colleges. It is planned that the winners in both the northern and southern divisions will hold a joint conference." (American Fertilizer, Apr. 13.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

April 29--Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: Steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $13.50 to $15; cows, good and choice $9.75 to $12; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice $13 to $14.85; vealers, good and choice, $14 to $16.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice $12.25 to $13.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice $11.15 to $11.55; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice $10.50 to $11.60; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice $9.50 to $11.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) $15 to $15.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $13.25 to $16.75.

No.2 red winter wheat Kansas City $1.09 to $1.11; No.2 hard winter (12½% protein) Kansas City $1.08 to $1.13; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago $1.13 to $1.14; Kansas City $1.04½ to $1.07; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 88½¢; Minneapolis 78½ to 79½¢; Kansas City 83 to 84¼¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 89 to 90¾¢; Minneapolis 85½ to 86½¢; Kansas City 86 to 87½¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 46½ to 47¢; Minneapolis 42 7/8 to 44 7/8¢; Kansas City 45½ to 46½¢.

May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 41 points to 19.15¢, on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 43 points to 18.40¢, and on the Chicago Board of Trade 36 points to 18.53¢. The average price of Middling spot cotton in ten designated markets declined 40 points to 17.86¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price stood at 21.09¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes sold at $7-$7.50 per barrel in city markets. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs brought $4.50-$5 per 100 pounds in midwestern cities and $4 f.o.b. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 85¢-$1 on the Chicago carlot market and 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged $1.25-$1.75 per standard crate in consuming centers; 85¢-$1 f.o.b. South Carolina pointed type cabbage closed at $1-$1.50 per 1½-bushel hamper. Alabama round type $2.75-$3 per barrel crate in Chicago. Norfolk section Virginia strawberries sold at 8 to 13 cents quart basis in a few eastern cities. North Carolina Klondikes $4 to $5 per 32-quart crate in the East and 10 to 17 cents quart basis.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 45½¢; 91 score, 45¼¢; 90 score, 45¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22 to 22½¢; Single Daisies, 22½-23½¢; Young Americas, 23½ to 24¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIII, No. 27 Section 1 May 1, 1929.

SENATE FARM BILL

The press to-day reports: "Intended to prevent the overproduction which opponents of the original export debentures hold it would cause, the amendment to the farm relief bill proposed by Senator Norris, which provides for a modified form of debenture, was adopted yesterday by the Senate without a roll call when the farm bill reached the voting stage...."

THE TARIFF BILL

The new tariff bill will not be presented to the House by the ways and means committee until next week, it was revealed yesterday by Republican leaders, according to the press to-day. The plan to have it ready by Wednesday or Thursday of this week has been abandoned, they said, and instead an effort will be made to report bill on Monday.

PURE FOOD LEGISLATION

A bill designed to tighten the provisions of the Federal Food and Drugs Act by imposing rigid requirements for the preserving and canning of fruit products was introduced in the House April 29, according to the press of April 30. Representative Reed of New York introduced the measure.

COMMERCE CHAMBER ON TRANSPORTATION

A report of the committee on railroads at the annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Washington yesterday favoring the repeal of the Hoch-Smith congressional railroad rate revision resolution, if that resolution is construed as congressional rate making, was adopted, according to the press to-day. "We believe that special consideration should be given to freight rates on the products of agriculture in order that agriculture may be given the benefit of any readjustments favorable to it which the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the exercise of its own judgment, may decide should be made," another resolution stated. It was adopted.

TABER ON CHEMISTRY'S VALUE TO FARMER

Chemistry, by finding new uses for farm products and by-products, can do more toward "farm relief" than any legislation Congress may pass, Louis J. Taber, of Columbus, National Grange Master, told the American Chemical Society yesterday, at Columbus, according to the press to-day. When new uses for agricultural products are found by the chemist, he said, the "burdensome surpluses will begin to disappear, and these surpluses are a great part of the agricultural problem." Taber spoke in a symposium on "The Relations of Chemistry and Agriculture." Mr. Taber said agriculture looked to chemistry to find cheaper plant foods; to find better ways of detection of adulteration of foods; and to find more effective ways to combat the pests "that menace rural prosperity."

Section 2

Electricity In New England

An editorial in New England Homestead for April 27 says: "Figures released by the National Electric Light Association show that the six Northeastern States lead the country in the number of electrified homes. Out of a total of 1,953,000 homes in New England, 1,650,000 or 84% are wired for electricity. That figure includes farms, as well as homes in cities and towns. Compare that percentage figure with the 64% of homes and farms for the United States as a whole that are now wired, and there can be no doubt that New England is taking a place in the incandescent light as well as the natural light of Old Sol. We learn further that New Hampshire, with 97% of her homes served by that wonderful servant, electricity, stands second in the list of all the States in the Union. Pause for a moment and reflect that 97 out of every 100 homes in New Hampshire are modernized with electric current. That is a notable achievement. New York alone exceeds New Hampshire's record. Little Rhody is fourth with 93% wired, and Connecticut ranks sixth with 88%. Of course New England is probably more favored than other sections of the country with a plentiful supply of water power, the basis of cheap electric current. That, however, does not detract from the progressiveness of New Englanders in using their natural heritage to improve their living conditions."

Hemp Growing in Canada

A Rosthern, Sask., dispatch April 24 says: "With the object of promoting hemp growing in the district, the Rosthern Board of Trade has instructed its secretary to purchase and distribute quantities of hemp seed. The feasibility of hemp growing as an industry has been demonstrated by seven farmers in the area who have all had a plot of four acres under cultivation. Although the seed was not sown until June last year, a month late, the hemp grew thirteen feet in height. The Provincial Government is assisting in building up the industry. The nearest factory is at Portage La Prairie, Manitoba."

Holstein Milk Test

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for April 27 says: "Carnation Walker Hazelwood, a 2,000-pound Holstein cow on the Carnation Milk Company's farm in the State of Washington, recently finished a 365-day test which showed a production of nearly 15 tons of milk which contained 1,195.85 pounds of butterfat. This butterfat was equivalent to 1,498.56 pounds of butter. This Holstein cow, in pounds of milk production, is equal to seven average cows in the United States and equal to ten average Texas cows. While the cows in the 30,000-pound class are few and far between, the development of such a milk producer is encouraging to those interested in the dairy industry, for it is evident that by right breeding and proper feeding we can increase production without increasing the number of animals. Here in the Southwest we are laying the foundation for a large increase in average production per cow. If the heifer calves out of some of the fine bulls which have been brought into the Southwest are properly cared for it will not be long before we will have at least an average production equal to that of the entire country."

Insulin Substitute

The New York Times of April 30 says: "A new treatment for diabetes, which was announced before the Ohio Academy of Science on Saturday, was not considered very seriously in medical circles at New York April 29. Dr. Adolph I. Ringer, pathologist and authority on diabetes, speaking for the Medical Information Bureau, said that many things have been suggested as substitutes for insulin in the treatment of diabetes, but none has passed the test of time. The new treatment was announced as vitamin B extract, a vegetable product which not only had the same property of controlling diabetes as insulin, but also had curative properties. Doctor Ringer said that diabetic patients live on vegetables, and he felt that the curative properties of vitamin B would have been recognized long ago. He said that many of the suggestions for an insulin substitute had merit but were not always practical."

Klein on Foreign Business

"Although Europe has made notable progress toward stability during the past year, there is still evidence of an era of anxiety in many major industrial and commercial districts as to the future," according to Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and recently nominated Assistant Secretary of Commerce, who has just returned from abroad. Doctor Klein, who attended a conference of the European staff of the Department of Commerce, points out that the anxiety finds expression in the "reluctance of the governments to abandon the war-time practices of close official control over commerce--a regrettable survival of the emergency psychology of the 1914-18 holocaust. The outstanding problem facing American overseas business is still unquestionably the recovery of Europe, both as customer and a competitor," he continues in a statement on his mission. "The situation across the Atlantic not only has a direct bearing upon the more than $1,000,000,000 European market for our agricultural exports, but also for the nearly comparable total of wholly and partly fabricated wares which we sell to the Old World. Together, these two items represent more than 45 per cent of our total exports, a formidable item not only in its ratio to our entire foreign trade, but in its significance to our whole agricultural and industrial structure." (Wash. Post., Apr. 29.)

Milk Prices

An editorial in The Rural New-Yorker for April 20 says: "Last week we noted that a 25-cent per cwt. bonus now obtains for 3.4 per cent milk in a southeastern New York county. In that area a 400-cow dairy is being established on a 750-acre farm recently bought by a business man of farm rearing. He believes that, on account of short hauls by truck or train, his location is highly advantageous, and that dairying is likely to be extended and concentrated in regions relatively close to populous cities. Location is a factor of some importance in the operation of a dairy or other farm enterprise; but it is only one of the many factors to be considered. Some of these, in cases of favorable locations, may be offset by possibly higher labor costs and higher taxes. Fair prices to producers for their milk, made in or outside of the arbitrary limits of city milk sheds, are needed to develop and sustain a sound dairy industry on a national basis. A special location is at best a mere drop in the bucket."

Southern Diversification

"Letterheads of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, at Florence, S.C., carry a suggestion to southern farmers to live at home expressed thus: 'Home grown feed, the dairy cow, hog and hen, will make independent east Carolina men.' This terse way of putting a great truth applies not only to east Carolina men, but to the farmers of the entire South. Wherever farmers grow their own foodstuffs and feedstuffs, take care of the dairy cow, the hog and the hen, they cease to be dependent on the cotton crop. And prosperity nearly always follows a campaign of that kind." (Manufacturers Record, Apr. 18.)

Sugar

An editorial in Facts About Sugar for April 27 says: "... In the case of sugar we hold to the view that there is a temporary condition of overproduction, due to successive large increases in output during the past four years, but we believe also that there is a world wide state of underconsumption, which, however, can be corrected only gradually. In other words, production has outrun demand for the time being and the maladjustment is only now beginning to be corrected, owing to the fact on the one side that agriculture, and particularly sugar agriculture, is less mobile than other forms of industrial activity and, on the other, to the fact that food habits change but slowly. They do change, however, as is obvious in looking back over developments that cover a long period of time. The number of food units consumed by different individuals may not vary greatly, but the composition of these units differs in form and cost according to social levels and economic environment...A question more difficult to answer relates to the possible further increase in demand in countries of high consumption. In the United States, where the average yearly consumption is above one hundred pounds per head, there are those who maintain that while the total volume of distribution may continue to expand with the growth of population, the consumption per capita has nearly or quite reached its limit. They argue that while the consumer may progress from one to two lumps in his tea or coffee and from one to two spoonfuls on his morning cereal, he will not go on indefinitely adding to the quantity used in this way. All this is true enough, and it probably is true also that among a certain class of the population--though a relatively small class--the persistent propaganda against sugar that has been preached during the past few years has led to a conscious restriction of its normal use...As we see it, the future increase in the individual use of sugar in countries like the United States will come from its more general employment to give savor and taste to other foods...."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

April 30--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $13.50-$14.85; cows, good and choice $9.50-$11.75; heifers, (850 lbs. down) good and choice $13-$14.75; vealers, good and choice $14.50-$17; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice $12.25-$13.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice $10.75-$11.25; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice $10.25-$11.50; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice $9.25-$11; slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs.down) $14.75-$15.65; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $13.25-$16.75.

Florida Spaulding potatoes closed at $7.25-$7.50 per barrel in city markets, top of $8 in Pittsburgh. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs $4.50-$4.75 per 100 pounds in midwestern markets; few sales at $4 f.o.b. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-$1 carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged $1.25-$1.65 per standard crate in leading consuming centers; 85¢-95¢ f.o.b. South Carolina pointed cabbage brought $2-$2.50 per barrel crate in the East. Alabama, Mississippi and Texas round type $2.25-$2.75 in Chicago. North Carolina Klondike strawberries sold at 13¢-16¢ per quart in New York. Louisiana Klondikes $2.50-$2.65 per 24-pint crate in Chicago.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 45½¢; 91 score, 45¼¢; 90 score, 45¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22¢; Single Daisies 22½¢-23½¢; Young Americas, 23½¢-24¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 6 points to 17.92¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 21.23¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 19.20¢, on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 18.50¢, and on the Chicago Board of Trade declined 1 point to 18.52¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis $1.22-$1.27. No.2 red winter at Kansas City $1.09-$1.12. No.2 hard winter (12½% protein) at Kansas City $1.08-$1.12; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) at Kansas City $1.05-$1.08. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 88½¢-89¢; Minneapolis 78½¢-89½¢; Kansas City 82½¢-84¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 88½¢-90¢; Minneapolis 85½¢-86½¢; Kansas City 86¢-87½¢; No.3 white oats, Chicago 46¼¢-47¢; Minneapolis 43 1/8¢-45 1/8¢; Kansas City 46¢-47¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XXXIII, No. 28 Section 1 May 2, 1929.

SENATE FARM BILL

Chairman McNary of the Senate agricultural committee set tomorrow for a vote on the farm relief bill, according to the press to-day.

THE TARIFF BILL

House Majority Leader Tilson announced yesterday that the tariff revision bill would be introduced either tomorrow or Saturday. (Press, May 2.)

CAPPER ON GRAIN RATES

The "necessity" of lower freight rates on wheat for export was stressed by Senator Arthur Capper in a letter to Senator Couzens of Michigan, chairman of the interstate commerce committee, yesterday, according to the press to-day. Mr. Capper asked for a personal hearing by the committee on a resolution he had offered directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the export grain rate structure. The report says: "Senator Capper insists that conditions in the wheat belt are such that action by Congress on his resolution should not be delayed...."

FARM LOAN BOARD CHANGES

The press to-day says: "Announcement at the White House yesterday that Eugene Meyer of Mount Kisco, N.Y., had resigned as Federal Farm Loan Commissioner and member of the Federal Farm Loan Board was coincident with the action of President Hoover in sending to the Senate the nomination of Horace Paul Bestor, president of the Federal Farm Land Bank of St. Louis, to be a member of the board in place of Mr. Meyer. It was said at the White House that Mr. Bestor would be designated to succeed Mr. Meyer as Farm Loan Commissioner or directing member of the board..."

AT CHEMICAL SOCIETY MEETING

A Columbus, Ohio, dispatch to-day states that at the annual convention of the American Medical Society at Columbus yesterday it was reported: ~~Film of the rotation of Jupiter, taken by Professor R. H. Wright at Lick Observatory, and shown several months ago at New York, was presented by~~ ~~[illegible] The report says~~ "The Department of Agriculture has perfected a process whereby a certain rare calcium salt can be produced cheaply. This one of the calcium salts, which are essential in medication of some diseases to stop hemorrhages and to build up the bones, has been costing about $150 a pound to produce. By the new process, it can be made at a cost of 50 cents a pound...The discoveries were made by Dr. Horace T. Herrick and the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. The newly-developed salt, Doctor Herrick said, will not cause abscesses when introduced into the blood, as will most calcium salts..."

Section 2

Chemistry and Agriculture

At the convention of the American Chemical Society at Columbus, Ohio, April 30, Maj. T. P. Walker, of the Commercial Solvents Co., Terre Haute, Ind., told of the use already made by industry of farm products and by-products. Corn, cotton, sugar and milk are the American farm products most frequently used in industry, he said. Chemistry is not, however, he said, "a Messiah come to save the farmer." More than 50 products are made from corn, through chemical processes, Major Walker said, including soap, glycerine, salad oil, glue rubber substitute, fertilizer, syrup, starch and many others. He listed paint, paper, celluloid, rayon, smokeless powder and artificial leather as among the cotton products; ethyl alcohol and insulating board from sugar; and glue, buttons, umbrella handles, combs, and other articles from casein, the solid portion of milk. (Press, May 1.)

The press dispatch from Columbus further reports: "Economic relations between the chemist and the farmer were discussed by Charles H. MacDowell, president of the Armour Fertilizer Works of Chicago. Urging the rundown soil be continually replenished with chemical nutriment, Mr. MacDowell said that in wide areas of land there were deficiencies of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, iodine, sulphur, magnesium and manganese....Experiments with dehydrated cattle food were told by Henry W. Jeffers of the Walker-Gordon Milk Company of New York. Experiments at Plainsboro, N.J., were working out well, Mr. Jeffers said, and although he did not attempt prophesy, some of his auditors saw a pastureless era dawning for cows..."

Lindbergh on Air Transport

Soon it will be possible for airplanes to land at an airport without seeing the ground, Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh assured a joint committee of Congress on April 30. Through the use of intersecting radio beams, somic altimeters and other scientific instruments, he said, a pilot would be able to land safely through fog and smoke. To this he added a prediction that within a year or two regular passenger air routes would be in operation between North and South America and that this transportation would be safe....Giving his views to the committee, one of whose duties is the selection of a site for an airport ~~xxxxx~~, the aviator said the Capital should have an airport second to none. Replying to questions of Senator Bingham, chairman of the committee, Colonel Lindbergh said there was more activity at Cicero Field, Chicago, and at the Oakland Airport than at other fields. Inside of a year or two, he predicted, air transportation would be well developed east of the Rockies and by that time, western transportation would be using a Washington field. (Press, May 1.)

London Wool Sale

A London dispatch May 1 reports that a large number of buyers attended the opening of the third series of wool sales at London April 30. The offerings amounted to 8,881 bales, of which 7,800 were sold. Competition was good, especially for greasy crossbreds. Merinos sold from unchanged to 5 per cent lower and crossbreds were unchanged. Punta Arenas grades sold well to the home trade and the Continent at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 per cent. West Australian offerings were withdrawn owing to the high limits of holders.

Meat Situation

A review of the meat and livestock situation during the month just closed, issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers, states: "There was a fairly good demand for pork products during the last half of the month just closed. Wholesale prices of the principal pork cuts showed little change for the month as a whole, and continue relatively low as compared with prevailing hog prices. A fairly good volume of product moved into consumption. The dressed beef trade was unsatisfactory, owing to the higher prices paid for live cattle. In the export trade, there was a much better demand from the United Kingdom for meats from stocks already landed and for future shipments. The lard trade was dull throughout most of the month, with prices under parity with the Chicago market. The smoked meat business was quiet during the first half of the month, but was more active during the last two weeks. Wholesale prices showed little change for the month. The bacon trade was somewhat improved....There was a slight increase in hog prices during the first week of the month, but the average price for the month as a whole was about the same as in March of this year. During the month, farmers received about 18 per cent more for their hogs on the average than in April of last year. The wool market has been rather quiet. Sales have been small and prices are somewhat easier. The demand for hides is improving and prices have advanced during the past month."

Pacific Coast Production

An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for April 25 says:"'It is probably true, he says, that no agricultural territory of like size anywhere in the world produces such a wealth of fine foodstuffs as now comes annually from the States bordering the Pacific Ocean. One could pass from product to product until practically the entire field of agricultural production in the United States was covered, and these three States would be found producing large quantities of most of them.' This thought-provoking paragraph is taken from an article in the Review of Reviews by Lloyd S. Tenny, former chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Tenny is now vice president of the California Vineyardists' Association. In the quoted paragraph, Mr. Tenny evidently refers to the three States of Washington, Oregon and California. His statement would be yet more broadly true of the 11 Western States, including the territory bounded on the east by Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Another significant point made by Mr. Tenny is that the distance of the Pacific Coast from market has meant the development of an elaborate distributive system, including refrigeration equipment for transportation and the growth of growers' cooperative associations, as well as commercial farms. The Pacific Coast is certainly 'now and will be for years, the laboratory for experimenting with new and advanced methods of bringing products from the western fields to the rest of the country.' The Pacific Coast States also are, and will be increasingly, the laboratory in the development of the mighty commerce of the new era of the Pacific."

South Dakota Conditions

An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S. Dak.) April 25 says: "G. E. Lane, banker of Hecla, has compiled figures showing the value of products marketed at Hecla last year. He estimates the total at nearly $1,000,000. The income was received from various sources including butterfat, eggs, poultry, grains of all kinds, hogs, cattle, sheep, wool, skins, hay, honey and lard. Mr. Lane reports an increasing interest in diversification. These figures are illuminating and impressive. We've listened so long to tales of woe that we are overlooking the rapidly growing number of bright spots in the economic structure of South Dakota. Conditions are vastly better in this State now than they were a few years ago and the improvement is of a solid, substantial nature. It is not of the boom type. South Dakota is moving forward on a firm basis and the immediate and long-range outlook is most pleasant."

Surplus Land

An editorial in Farm and Fireside for May says: "A comprehensive Federal and State program of reforestation might well include a plan for purchase of unproductive occupied territories. This would provide for the vacation, with compensation, of some worthless lands where fruitless efforts at farming are being made by discouraged victims. A program of tree-planting and care would provide a certain amount of demand for labor. A plan of State and Federal cooperation would be vital, that the interests of the States and local communities involved be protected from injury by the withdrawal of lands. If the Government of the United States desires effectively to attack the surplus problem, this is one of the approaches that justice and fairness demand be followed."

Sugar-Cane Mosaic

"Sugar-cane mosaic, the worst known disease of sugar-cane, has become established in Peru, according to two American specialists in sugar-cane troubles, E. V. Abbott and G. N. Wolcott, who are at present working at the Peruvian Government agricultural experiment station at Lima, Peru. Their results were discussed in the issue of Science for April 5. Cane is grown on the valley haciendas, many of which have been visited by the American investigators. So far the disease has been discovered in only one valley, near Lima. The corn aphis, an insect responsible for its spread, has been found widely distributed in all the afflicted fields. It is present in other parts of Peru as well, so that if the disease once gets out of hand it can easily assume epidemic proportions." (Science, Apr. 19.)

Vitamin "A"

"Experiments carried out by Prof. J.W.Crist and Prof. Marie Dye at the Michigan State College showed that green asparagus, whether freshly cooked or canned, contained enough vitamin A to promote health and growth when fed daily to white rats. These animals are the ones regularly used to test the vitamin content of foods. When they were fed the blanched or white asparagus without any other source of vitamin A in their diet, they died as rapidly as on the control diet containing no asparagus and also no vitamin A. Professors Crist and Dye believe a relationship exists between vitamin A content and the development of chlorophyll, the green coloring matter of plants. Further experiments will be necessary to prove this theory, however." (Science, Apr. 26.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 1--Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $13.25 to $14.75; cows, good and choice $9.50 to $11.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice $12.75 to $14.60; vealers, good and choice $14 to $16.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice $12.25 to $13.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice $10.75 to $11.20; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice, $10.15 to $11.35; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice $9 to $10.85 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) $14.25 to $15.15; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $13.25 to $16.75.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis $1.22 5/8 to $1.26 5/8; No.2 hard winter (12½% protein) Kansas City $1.11 to $1.14; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago $1.15 to $1.16; Kansas City $1.05½ to $1.08; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 88½ to 89½¢; Minneapolis 79 to 80¢; Kansas City 83¼ to 85¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 90 to 91½¢; Minneapolis 86 to 87¢; Kansas City 87 to 88¼¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 47 to 49¾¢; Minneapolis 43 5/8 to 45 5/8¢; Kansas City 47 to 48¢.

May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 19.30¢; on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 11 points to 18.61¢, and on the Chicago Board of Trade 19 points to 18.71¢. The average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 10 points to 18.02¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 20.91¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes closed at $7.25-$8 per barrel in eastern city markets. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs brought $4.25-$5 per 100 pounds in midwestern markets; mostly $4 f.o.b. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-90¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 55¢-60¢ f.o.b. New York Baldwin apples sold at $4.50-$5.25 per barrel in New York City; mostly around $5 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged $1.25-$1.65 per standard crate in consuming centers; 85¢-$1 f.o.b. South Carolina pointed type cabbage brought $1.75-$2.50 per barrel crate in eastern markets. Alabama and Mississippi stock $2.25-$2.50 in Chicago.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 45½¢; 91 score, 45¼¢; 90 score, 45¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22¢; Single Daisies, 22½¢ to 23½¢; Young Americas, 23½¢ to 24¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIII, No. 29 Section 1 May 3, 1929.

THE TARIFF BILL

The press to-day reports: "Farm groups from the West and members from industrial States of the East are showing such dissatisfaction with the tariff revision bill that further delay has been advised by the leaders in the presentation of the measure to the House....It was indicated yesterday that the bill would not be introduced this week but would probably be withheld until Monday or Tuesday of next week..."

JOHNSON ON IMMIGRATION

Representative Albert Johnson of Washington, chairman of the House immigration committee, at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Washington yesterday, declared for a policy of ending all immigration, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Representative Johnson spoke as a delegate from Hoquiam, Wash., taking the floor during a debate on a proposed resolution by the chamber favoring repeal of the national origins clause of the immigration act. He opposed the resolution, as did Elon H. Hooker of New York, while others spoke in favor of it. 'In my opinion,' Mr. Johnson said, 'this matter is marching along so fast that this chamber, in its desire to point the way, might just as well take a bold step and advocate a suspension of immigration from all countries, with the exception of certain close family relatives—wives, children, fathers and mothers. I think this is an inevitable step....'"

CHEMICAL SOCIETY MEETING

A Columbus, Ohio, dispatch to-day reports: "Hope of an increased yield was held out to the beet sugar industry by speakers at the sessions of the American Chemical Society, which ended its annual convention yesterday at Ohio State University. The process was worked out within the last week by scientists at Ohio State University, and its aim is to enable sugar farmers to overcome bad crop years...Credit for the new method of control was given to Dr. James R. Withrow, director of the chemical engineering department at the university, and to an assistant in the experiments, Dr. A.R.Choppin of Baton Rouge, La. The problem of bad years in the beet sugar industry is in large part due to a gum in the juice of the beets. It produces little sugar, but plenty of molasses. The molasses is salable, but at a much lower price than sugar. The gum, it was explained, was caused by solid matter in the juice which was not soluble. Lime sulfitation to overcome similar gum in cane sugar juice, perfected by Doctor Withrow some years ago, eliminated a like problem for the cane farmers....Ethyl alcohol and hydrochloric acid are used in the perfected method for control of the gum in sugar beet juice, and the amount of gum can be accurately and quickly determined, the inventors reported in their paper yesterday."

Section 2

Georgia Bankers and Farmers

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for April 30 says: "Georgia bankers, through their State association, are proposing to help farmers, livestock raisers, particularly, by providing ways and means by which livestock raisers can improve their herds. In accordance with a carefully developed plan, an exposition and sale of purebred beef-type sires will be held in Moultrie, Ga., on May 21, to which exposition and sale representatives from every bank in the Southeast has been invited. The Georgia bankers call attention to the benefits that are resulting from a program of diversified farming. W. C. Vereen, president of the Georgia Bankers' Association, expresses the belief that 'the one-money-crop system is doomed,' and that future success of agriculture 'is dependent on diversification in the products of the farm and the raising of livestock.' He calls attention to the improved conditions that prevail among swine raisers in Georgia, but asserts that 'beef cattle have been neglected.'...Mr. Vereen asserts that 'The banker's duty is to help build up his community, to aid in making others successful,' claiming, justifiably, that 'by so doing, the banker increases his own prosperity.' Consequently, he advises the attendance of farmers and bankers at the Moultrie exposition and sale of purebred beef sires that will be offered on that occasion, and proposes that loans shall be made by the banks to those farmers, of good repute, who do not have the ready cash to pay for animals bought by them. This proposal has been sent to every bank in the Southeast in order that the bankers in general may know what Georgia bankers are proposing to do. Bankers in the Southeast, outside of Georgia, are invited to cooperate in this movement, which is for the building up of a great beef cattle industry in this section of the country...."

Livestock Breeding

An editorial in New England Homestead for April 27 says: "The prominence of several of our New England land grant colleges in the realm of livestock breeding is worthy of congratulations. This is particularly true of Connecticut and Massachusetts. The work of the animal husbandry departments of agricultural colleges in these two States has been of such high merit that private breeders have from time to time, in appreciation of their work, gifted to them sires of outstanding merit. Both institutions have been prominent in breeding horses, dairy and beef cattle and sheep and invariably in competition at the Eastern States exposition bring out winners. Massachusetts has done splendid work in the breeding of Percherons and last year, also, had the distinctive honor of winning the Ayrshire bull futurity with as sweet a youngster as ever graced the tanbark. The Connecticut college has one of the best Percheron studs in the East. They developed the perennial Milking Shorthorn bull Flintstone Model and their influence in developing and breeding Devons, Herefords, Angus and various breeds of sheep has been of inestimable value to New England in general. That this is recognized far beyond the confines of New England is evident in a recent gift to the Connecticut school of the noted Percheron stallion 'Quanton', who was junior champion at the Chicago International as a two-year-old. This stallion, now an aged horse, in excellent trim, should be an asset to the breed in New England..."

Master Farmer Success

Dr. Robert Stewart, Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Nevada, writes of the farm methods which have made for the success of the "Master Farmers" of various States, in North American Review for May. He says in part: "What are the methods which these farmers have been following which have permitted them to make such outstanding success during the period of agricultural depression? In January, 1928, in Oklahoma, eighteen men received the recognition of Master Farmers. The average size of the farm operated by these Master Farmers was 399 acres, having an average value of $32,000, on which these farmers made a net income of 10.4 per cent in addition to the family living, including rent and household expenses and all the operating expenses of the farm. That is, the Master Farmers in Oklahoma made all their living expenses and operation expenses of the farm including taxes, interest and insurance, and each had an average of $3,328 left over as interest on capital invested and payment of services of operator as Farm Manager. This is quite a different story from that ordinarily given wide publicity regarding farming conditions. The size of the farm operated by these Master Farmers was an important factor in the results obtained by them. It was considerably larger than the average farm of the region. The average size of farms in the State is 260 acres; that of the Master Farmers is 399 acres. High yield of crops also was an important factor contributing to success. The average yield of wheat in Oklahoma was 14 bushels an acre during the years 1924-26. Eleven of the eighteen Master Farmers produced wheat and their average yield of it was 25 bushels. The average yield of cotton in Oklahoma during this period was 177 pounds an acre. The nine Master Farmers who produced cotton secured a yield of 304 pounds. The average yield of corn in 1924-26 was 17.6 bushels an acre, while thirteen Master Farmers who produced corn secured a yield of 28 bushels. The average yield of oats was 25 bushels an acre, while the thirteen Master Farmers who produced oats secured a yield of 38 bushels. All the Master Farmers used the most approved methods of production. Every one owned and used a manure spreader. All practiced crop rotation and followed good methods of soil improvement, such as growing legumes for improving the quality of the soil. On these farms 16 per cent of the land was in legumes while in the State as a whole only one and one-half per cent was thus planted. There are two combines, seven tractors, fifteen tool sheds and eight blacksmith shops on these farms. These Master Farmers believe in organization. Sixteen of them belong to cooperative marketing associations. Twelve are members of the Farmers' Union or National Grange..."

Nebraska Wheat Pool

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for April 27 says: "As we go to press, a meeting of the new Nebraska Wheat Pool is being held in Lincoln looking toward the completion of organization for marketing this year's crop. At this writing the action of that convention can not be reported. Suffice to say, with fifty per cent of the wheat acreage in Nebraska under five year contract and an organization of well-qualified farmers and business men to run the pool, a long step will have been taken toward securing immediate benefits from whatever legislation

Congress may enact. This pool, under normal crop conditions, should handle over 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, annually. It will be the largest wheat marketing concern in the United States. No other State or commodity will be better prepared immediately to join hands with the Government in securing a more effective marketing system."

Ohio Master Farmers

An editorial in The Ohio Farmer for April 27 says: "Again the members of The Ohio Farmer family are invited to submit candidates for the Ohio Master Farmer award. This will be the fourth year of the award, which has become an established feature of the State's agricultural life. Once the comment was heard that the first year or two would exhaust the supply of men of Master Farmer caliber, but that has been proven to be an unfair slander of the State's rural citizenship. Not only are there men of Master Farmer caliber right now on many Ohio farms, but there are many more who are rapidly approaching this goal. The many years of constructive training afforded by boys' and girls' club work and by the classes in vocational agriculture would have gone for naught had they not developed a superior class of rural citizens...."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in Florida Times-Union for April 29 says: "Prompt and exceedingly helpful action taken by the Federal Government in the matter of providing funds with which to conduct the fight for the extermination of the Mediterranean fruit fly is most gratifying, and especially to the people of Florida, whose citrus fruit industry is threatened very seriously, along with other fruit, and vegetable products. Without delay, and after learning of the great menace that threatens the fruit and vegetable industries of Florida and other States, President Hoover sent to Congress a special message advising that $4,250,000 be set aside, out of the unexpended balance remaining in the pink boll worm extermination fund, appropriated a year ago, for use in the fruit fly extermination fight that now is being waged most vigorously in this State. Director of the Budget Lord readily agreed to this diversion of immediately available funds, following prompt and positive action previously taken by the United States Department of Agriculture, on the initiative of Secretary Hyde. Thus the various departments of the Government are coordinating their efforts, in cooperation with officials in Florida, for making this fight against the destructive fruit fly as efficient as possible. The almost instant action that has been taken by Federal officials, and by Congress, in the providing of this large sum of money, with which to finance the fruit fly extermination work, indicates official appreciation of the great danger that threatens through this pest invasion of this country..."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 2--Grain prices: No.2 red winter wheat Kansas City $1.12 to $1.13½; No.2 hard winter (12½% protein) Kansas City $1.09 to $1.15; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City $1.07 to $1.08; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 78 to 79¢; Kansas City 84¼ to 85¾¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 89½ to 91¢; Minneapolis 86 to 87¢; Kansas City 88 to 90¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 48¼ to 50¢; Minneapolis 44½ to 46½¢; Kansas City 47½ to 48¢.

May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 19.39¢, on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 8 points to 18.69¢, and on the Chicago Board of Trade 8 points to 18.79¢. The average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 8 points to 18.10¢ per lb.

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: Steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $13.25 to $14.75; cows, good and choice $9.50 to $11.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice $12.75 to $14.60; vealers, good and choice $14 to $16.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice, $12.25 to $13.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice $11 to $11.50; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice $10.35 to $11.65; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice $9.25 to $11.15 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) $14.15 to $15; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $13.25 to $16.75.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes closed at $7.50-$8 per barrel in leading city markets. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs ranged $4 to $5 per 100 pounds in midwestern cities; mostly $4 f.o.b. Wisconsin, sacked Round Whites brought 80¢-90¢ on the Chicago carlot market; 55¢-60¢ f.o.b. Virginia various varieties of strawberries sold at 10 to 20 cents quart basis in eastern cities. North Carolina Klondikes mostly 14 to 17 cents per quart. Mississippi Klondikes $4-$4.50 per 24-quart in Chicago. Virginia and South Carolina pointed type cabbage ranged $2-$2.50 per barrel crate in eastern markets. Alabama, Mississippi and Texas stock $2.25-$2.50 in Chicago. New York Baldwin apples sold at $4.50-$5.25 per barrel in New York City.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 45½¢; 91 score, 45¼¢; 90 score, 45¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22¢; Single Daisies, 22½¢ to 23½¢; Young Americas, 23½ to 24¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIII, No. 30 Section 1 May 4, 1929.

THE TARIFF BILL

After nearly two months at their task, the fifteen Republican members of the House ways and means committee completed the tariff-revision measure May 3 and sent it to the printer. Chairman Hawley announced the bill would be introduced next Tuesday. (Press, May 4.)

FLOOD FUNDS

The Senate yesterday adopted a resolution providing for loans of $2,500,000 to farmers in Southern States who suffered in recent floods, according to the press to-day.

Mississippi Valley Senators yesterday organized for an appeal to the President for immediate flood control legislation for their section.

GRAIN RATE CUT

An editorial in The Washington Post to-day says: "In the interest of influencing the movement of the huge surplus stores of wheat, executives of the more important eastern railroads have agreed to accept temporary rate reductions on export wheat shipments. The reductions were agreed upon in recognition of the fact that 'an emergency of national proportions exists necessitating every possible aid to the immediate removal of this surplus out of the country.' Rates on grain 'at and east' of lower Lake Erie ports to the North Atlantic seaboard will be cut 2 cents a bushel. Rail reshipping rates from Chicago to New York for export are to be reduced from 22½ cents a hundred pounds to 17 cents and the all-rail rate from St. Louis to New York is to come down from 26½ cents per hundred pounds to 20 cents. The reduced rates are to expire September 30 and are to be looked upon as 'far less than can be regarded as reasonable rates.' As exhibiting a willingness to cooperate in the solution of a grave problem the agreement reached by the railroads is to be commended. At the present time more wheat is on hand awaiting disposal than at any time since 1919, and a huge crop is approaching the harvest. With the Nation's granaries filled, to a greater or less extent, what is to be done with the new crop?..."

CANADA'S INSECT WAR

An Ottawa dispatch May 3 reports: "Canada will fight the insect scourge of its forests this summer from the air. About 20 miles west of Sudbury, Ont., and in the Muskoka region, two separate fights against the insect which has stricken thousands of acres of pulpwood forests, will be undertaken in the middle of June. Since 1909 200,000,000 cords of balsam fir have been destroyed by the insect known to science as the bud-worm. Airplanes will 'dust' with poison hundreds of square miles of balsam and hemlock forest..."

Section 2

Agricultural Pests

An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for May 3 says: "The appearance of the Mediterranean fruit fly in Florida is a fresh reminder of the price we pay for far-flung foreign trade and of the ever-present danger of harmful immigrants. Leaving out of consideration the unwitting traffic in diseases and regarding only the economic risks, the costs chargeable to foreign invasions of this sort are enormous. The gypsy moth which invaded New England and destroyed many of the shade trees before it was brought under control, the chestnut tree blight which damaged large areas of timber throughout Northeastern United States and all but eliminated a tasty tidbit of diet, were destructive enough. But far more sinister are pests such as the cotton boll weevil and the European corn borer which strike at the roots of whole sections of American agriculture....The extent of corn-borer damage has hardly yet been sensed, but the pest is fairly certain so to raise the cost of production as to remove much of the advantage formerly enjoyed by the Corn Belt in production of cheap feed for livestock, particularly as a basis for exports of pork and lard, and ultimately probably to force a complete reorganization of the agriculture of the region, at what cost no one knows. The price at which the country has been kept free of foot-and-mouth disease is graphically demonstrated at each outbreak, and yet it is a mere bagatelle compared with the cost of letting the disease get a foothold. The Japanese beetle with its voracious and undiscriminating appetite, the San Jose scale which at one time threatened the apple industry of the country, the Oriental moth which may render deceptive the most engaging appearance of a peach, the fly which is just now the despair of the western fig industry, are but multiplications of evidence of what American agriculture has to contend with. Nor can the city population remain entirely unconcerned with the situation. The cost of its food supply may be vitally affected. For this reason,if for no other, the heartiest cooperation of everyone in suppressing or confining these pests is the least that may be asked. The personal inconvenience of a motorist passing through a quarantine area, restraints upon the carrying of fruits, vegetables and flowers should be accepted as small but willing contributions in view of what is at stake. This is one place where the ultimate if not immediate interests of country and city are one."

Ayres on Finance

A vast, "invisible" banking system is responsible for the present widespread speculation and credit inflation, Leonard P. Ayres, Cleveland banker, asserted May 2 at Washington, at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, according to the press of May 3. The "invisible" system and not the Federal Reserve Board or a natural speculative proclivity on the part of the American public was to be held to account for the present situation, Mr. Ayres declared, adding that one way to reach a solution is to establish a new control over the call loan market in New York. Mr. Ayres said the banking system to which he referred was made up of large corporations and investment trusts which placed their excess funds on the call market, where, free from restrictions, their loans had grown to be a very

important factor in the last three years. Control of this activity, he declared, should be either legislative or voluntary.

Klein on Government and Business

Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, in condemning "paternalistic" activities by the Government and stating that the Administration intended to let business regulate its own affairs, issued a counter-warning against the instigation of such "paternalism" by business itself, at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Washington, May 2. "There is the danger of intrusion of business into Government," Doctor Klein said. "It does seem to me that it behooves business to be unusually alert in its own suggestions for paternalism, suggestions proceeding from business men themselves to the Government. All of us in the Government are against paternalism. But may we suggest that a close watch be kept against invitations to paternalism from industry." (Press, May 3.)

South Dakota's Farm-Loan Experiment

Fred. C. Christopherson, editorial writer, Sioux Falls, S.D., Argus-Leader, writes of South Dakota's experiment in farm finance under the title "A State Goes into Business--and Out Again" in Nation's Business for May. He says in part: "Though the transition of South Dakota from a barren prairie land to a well developed State in half a century has been little less than miraculous, errors have been made along the way, the most outstanding of which is the ill-fated venture of the State into the farm-loan business. It is unlikely that even the most ardent promoters of the South Dakota Rural Credits System envisioned for it the mushroom-like growth that led to the issuance of $47,000,000 worth of bonds--and the collapse of the business with a special tax levy of $1,000,000 annually to check a growing deficit. The history of the State's Rural Credits System begins in 1915...The proponents of the Rural Credits System painted a pretty picture of unbounded progress and prosperity with a great influx of settlers to avail themselves of these wonderful opportunities. They explained that the State of South Dakota could borrow money for four or five per cent. Then why not have the State pledge its credit for bulk sums and lend directly to the farmer at a rate of interest sufficiently greater to handle the overhead? It was a beautiful theory. The Rural Credits did not reduce interest rates except in places where large private loan companies refused to venture--and where the State now knows that it never should have ventured--and it did not speed the development of the State west of the Missouri River. In truth, South Dakota has nothing to show for its gigantic excursion into the realm of the banking business except the lesson that it learned. South Dakota to-day is conservative. It is painfully and sincerely aware of the fact that the function of the State is to govern and that alone. It is appreciating the worth of the basic principles of government and regretting the day that it permitted itself to flaunt them..."

Wheat

"For years farmers have been told that wheat does not pay and impressive figures have been cited to prove it. But those whose crop failed last year learned something by experience that they could not get from figures. They missed the cash from the wheat crop and the crops they planted in its place didn't plug the hole that wheat failure created. Maybe wheat is unprofitable but it is mightily missed when it freezes out. This year's crop will be welcome to many farmers no matter what the economist's figures say." (Ohio Farmer, April 27.)

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in Florida Times-Union for May 1 says: "Unless the fruit fly quarantine is made as effective as humanly is possible, it will be of no avail, notwithstanding the millions of dollars appropriated by the National Government for waging a war of extermination against this pest, in addition to the liberal appropriations made by the legislature of Florida and the additional expense to the State by reason of work that must be done by State agencies for the extermination of this destroyer of fruits and vegetables grown within this State. The quarantine established by the United States Department of Agriculture becomes effective to-day. The rules and regulations, which the Secretary of Agriculture has promulgated, after receiving suggestions of the Florida State Plant Board and of leading growers and transportation officers, do not appear to be drastic; in other words, they are such as appear to be very necessary if the Mediterranean fruit fly is to be put under control as quickly and as completely as it is hoped can be done, provided there is hearty and practical support given by every individual Florida citizen, acting personally or through established organizations and those found necessary to be formed. It is more than gratifying to note that as soon as this fruit fly pest was discovered in this State, and its dangerous character appreciated, all the available resources of the State were put into immediate action. The Legislature promptly made State funds available for use in the fight that it was realized must be made in order to save Florida from present and future great financial losses...The National Government, through action taken by the President, the Department of Agriculture and the Congress made immediately available $4,250,000 to be used in fighting and overcoming the fruit fly pest. Such a vast sum of money by no manner of means could have been supplied by the State, under present conditions. Likewise, the National Government puts its most efficient Department of Agriculture experts at the service of Florida. All that has been done, as above stated, and that will be done from now on, by State and United States Government authorities, will be practically useless unless the people, individually and united, do everything in their power to save the State's two most valuable industries, those of fruit and vegetable growing. This can be made very plain, and easily understood, if it is realized that unless the fruit fly is driven out of Florida, and kept out, a permanent quarantine will be established against the shipment of fruits and vegetables out of the State...."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 3--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $13.40 to $14.75; cows, good and choice $9.50 to $11.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice $13 to $14.60; vealers, good and choice $13.50 to $16.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice $9.50 to $13.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice $10.85 to $11.40; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice $10.25 to $11.60; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice $9.25 to $11 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations. Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) $14 to $14.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $13.25 to $16.75.

Grain prices: No.2 red winter wheat Kansas City $1.12 to $1.13; No.2 hard winter (12½% protein) Kansas City $1.08 to $1.15; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City $1.06 to $1.09; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 89 to 89½¢; Kansas City 83 to 84½¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 89 to 91¢; Minneapolis 84½ to 85½¢; Kansas City 87½ to 89¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 48 to 48½¢; Minneapolis 43¾ to 45¾¢; Kansas City 47 to 48¢.

May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 19.50¢, on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 15 points to 18.84¢, and on the Chicago Board of Trade 14 points to 18.93¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes closed at $7.50-$8 per barrel in leading city markets. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs ranged $4 to $5 per 100 pounds in midwestern cities; mostly $4 f.o.b. Wisconsin, sacked Round Whites brought 80¢-90¢ on the Chicago carlot market; 55¢-60¢ f.o.b. Virginia various varieties of strawberries sold at 10 to 20 cents quart basis in eastern cities. North Carolina Klondikes mostly 14 to 17 cents per quart. Mississippi Klondikes $4-$4.50 per 24-quart in Chicago. Virginia and South Carolina pointed type cabbage ranged $2-$2.50 per barrel crate in eastern markets. Alabama, Mississippi and Texas stock $2.25-$2.50 in Chicago. New York Baldwin apples sold at $4.50-$5.25 per barrel in New York City.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 45½¢; 91 score, 45¼¢; 90 score, 45¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22¢; Single Daisies, 22½ to 23½¢; Young Americas, 23 to 23½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIII, No. 31 Section 1 May 6, 1929.

SENATE FARM BILL

The press of May 5 reports: "A new controversy was injected into the Senate debate on the debenture plan on Saturday when California and Florida Senators demanded from Senator McNary of Oregon, chairman of the agricultural committee, an explanation of his proposed amendment to exclude fresh fruits and vegetables from the operation of the farm relief bill. Senator McNary explained the amendment was submitted by him at the insistence of manufacturers and processors in the East and apple growers of the Northwest, and also at the request of Senator Copeland of New York, who himself is the author of an identical proposal. The date on which a vote on the debenture plan is expected was again advanced in the face of a formidable list of speeches and is now tentatively set by Mr. McNary for next Tuesday or Wednesday...."

CROP FORECASTS BY WEATHER

The New York Times of May 5 reports: "In spite of all the complexities involved, there is reason to believe that, if competent investigators continue to study the problem, within the next two decades the forecasting of crops from the weather may be made as satisfactory as by the present methods and probably more so. This opinion is expressed by the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, California, after a survey on forecasting wheat yields from the weather...."

RECLAMATION SURVEY

An economic stocktaking of the work of the Reclamation Bureau of the Department of the Interior has been approved by Secretary Wilbur and will be carried on this summer, according to the press to-day. The survey, as announced by Commissioner Elwood Mead, is to include certain completed Federal projects, others where works are under construction, and several private projects in financial distress, for which Government aid is asked. A large part of the work will be done by the staff of the Reclamation Bureau, but three experts will be sought to aid in the study, Mead said. Two of these, Dr. Alvin Johnson, of New York, and Prof. Frank Adams, of the University of California, already have been selected.

DYE CHEMISTRY

The press of May 5 reports: "German dyestuff makers have launched a war to destroy American post-war progress in dyes and other chemical processes and thus to recapture the market, according to Francis P. Garvan, formerly Alien Property Custodian, who established the Chemical Foundation. He made his charge in a paper responding to the presentation of the medal of the American Institute of Chemists, which was awarded to him and to his wife at a meeting of the institute at New York on May 4...."

Section 2

American Fir in Switzerland

"Among the foreign trees whose cultivation has been tried in Switzerland, the American Douglas fir takes the very first place according to an opinion expressed by a noted Swiss botanist, Professor Henri Badoux, of Zurich. The Douglas fir has been known in Europe for many years. It has especially been used during the past 25 years in England, France, Belgium and Germany. Everywhere it has given highest satisfaction. Wherever it has been planted in the Swiss foothills or on the Swiss plateau, it has shown a remarkable and rapid growth. The Douglas fir has found very few insect or fungus enemies in Switzerland. Professor Badoux lays much stress on the fact that in Switzerland the American tree grows faster and taller, and produces more wood than the native spruce. The wood is suitable for a great number of purposes." (Science, May 3.)

British Beef Trade

The Statist (London) for April 20 says: "A study of the world's beef trade since pre-war years brings out clearly the increasing dependence of the principal beef importing countries on foreign supplies. Great Britain's imports of beef have increased by nearly 50 per cent since before the war, Germany's imports have more than doubled, France has developed from a beef exporting to a beef importing country, while the imports of Belgium and Japan--to quote only two further instances--have grown respectively to over twenty times and eight times the pre-war level. The expansion in the European beef import trade has been accompanied by a similar significant expansion in imports of mutton and lamb and pig-meat. An examination of the trend of the world's livestock production shows, however, that the increase in the world's herds is far from commensurate with the growth of population. The estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the United States Department of Agriculture, based mainly on official returns and covering practically the whole world, are of considerable interest in this connection..." Here follow department figures, and the article continues: "The decline in the livestock of Argentina and Australia is of immediate interest, owing to our dependence on those two countries for over 70 per cent of our imported meat supplies. The disturbing effects of the meat war and the unremunerativeness of cattle-raising, in comparison with maize production, have been cited inter alia as the factors responsible for the decline in the Argentine. The general indications at present are that the resultant decrease in the beef export trade is not of a transient nature. Whatever the justification for the view that the Argentine has passed the maximum of its beef exporting capacity, it seems safe to assume that the anticipated removal in the near future of the embargo placed by the United States Government on Argentine meat will divert a considerable portion of Argentine beef exports from the British market. This consideration has an important bearing upon the prospects of livestock-raising in Great Britain, although the possibility of secured increased supplies from other sources can not be ignored. As far as Australia is concerned, there seems little basis at present for expecting any rapid expansion in supplies..."

Child Farm Workers

Child agricultural workers in almost every locality in the Children's Bureau surveys had been absent from school during the year of the survey for farm work, and farm work was almost invariably the chief cause of their absence, according to a statement issued May 5 by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor. In the tobacco-growing districts of Kentucky almost half the farm children working on farms had missed from 1 to 60 days or more for work, the average absence being approximately three school weeks, and in North Dakota one-eighth of the girls and one-third of the boys of all ages included in the Children's Bureau study were out of school at least a month for work. These absences are the more serious because of the shortness of the rural school term, says the report. In 1924 the average rural school term in the United States as a whole was nearly seven school weeks shorter than the average city school term. Besides the actual loss of time some of the working children are too tired and listless to do the required work when they return to school. In summing up the situation with respect to the schooling of the farm worker the report says: "Staying away from school to work on the farm is sometimes defended on the ground that farm work provides valuable training. The social and moral value for growing boys and girls of almost any work, providing it is not too hard or otherwise injurious, especially work that is done to assist parents, can not be gainsaid. Much of the farm work that children do is not educative in any other sense. The work that thousands do, especially in the one-crop sections, is not of a kind to train them to be better farmers than their parents. So much for the farm boy or girl. As for the city child whose schooling is interrupted in order that he may thin or pull beets, weed onions, or pick berries, tomatoes, cotton, hops, or tobacco, his work is mere drudgery, wholly lacking in any element of training for his future in the ranks of urban workers."

Commerce Chamber Resolutions

Among resolutions adopted at the closing session of the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States May 3, were the following: "Further Federal cooperation on mineral and forestry problems, increased Federal highway appropriations, prompt action by Congress on President Hoover's recommendation that authority be given him to name highway advisers to Latin-American republics, uniformity of traffic rules, conservation of life and health, reduction of fire waste through 'uniform legislation against the crime of arson in all of its forms,' and a chamber committee to study the daylight-saving plan." Nineteen other resolutions submitted were referred to the board of directors for detailed study. They included calendar reform, Great Lakes-St.Lawrence waterway, inter-American highway, Muscle Shoals, Philippine immigration, postal service, reforestation of national forests among other subjects. (Press, May 4.)

Lamont on Business Conditions

The Secretary of Commerce May 2 described business conditions in general as very satisfactory, emphasizing that weekly car-loadings had passed the million mark for the first time this year. Other indicators, he said, showed little change from a week ago and he found them most encouraging. The Secretary also

discussed a survey of international dealings in short-term capital made by the Department of Commerce. Mr. Lamont selected as the outstanding feature of the survey the fact that the foreign funds put into brokers' loans as of Dec. 31 totaled only $207,479,000, which although more than double the amount at the same time in 1927, when the total was $101,362,000, was, he said, considerably smaller than generally had been believed to be the case. The Commerce Department survey placed the total short-term funds due to foreigners at the end of 1928 at $2,935,141,000, as compared with $3,100,333,000 at the end of 1927. Foreign deposits with Americans were put at $1,750,943,000, on Dec. 31, 1928, as against $1,037,989,000 on the same date in 1927. Total short-term funds due from abroad were put at $1,347,047,000 on Dec. 31, as against $1,236,137,000 on the same date in the previous year. (Press, May 3.)

Wheat and Freight Rates

An editorial in The New York Times of May 4 says:"... After a number of eastern railway executives had held conferences in Washington they agreed voluntarily to reduce the rate on export wheat anywhere from 2 to 5 cents a bushel, depending upon the point of shipment. This decrease will be temporary, and can not, of course, go into effect at all without the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission. But this doubtless will be given readily, since there is to be no permanent dislocation of the rate structure and since the railroads themselves declare that they feel forced to act in face of 'an emergency of national proportions.' This consists of the large surplus of exportable wheat that has been carried over and which, the railroad executives declare, is in need of 'every possible aid' in order to remove it from this country. On top of this surplus wheat is the prospect of an 'abnormally large' crop the present season...How great the advantages of lower freight rates on wheat going to foreign markets will prove to be can not yet be told. The Canadian railroads, which also have a large surplus of wheat to carry, will at once meet any cut on our side of the line. But at least the fact has been established that the American railroad executives have shown a disposition to cooperate with the administration at Washington..."

Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for May 4 says: "Buying has been heavier in the new clip wools this week, more especially in Texas, where a good five million pounds has been bought from the growers at prices which generally are estimated to mean a clean cost, landed Boston of 85 to 90 cents for 12 months wools according to shrinkage. Elsewhere through the West buying has been rather scattered. The London Colonial auctions opened Tuesday with prices par to five per cent down on greasy wools compared with previous closing rates and par to five per cent dearer on scoured wools. Other foreign markets hardly changed. The manufacturing situation is regarded as healthy and the outlook generally good. Consumption for the first quarter this year is figured 7 to 8 per cent above that of a year ago. Business current on Summer Street is moderate and prices hardly changed for the week."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 4--Livestock quotations at Chicago on heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice $10.60-$11.25; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice $10-$11.50; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice $9.25-$11.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 45¢; 91 score, 44¾¢; 90 score, 44½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22¢; Single Daisies 22½-23½¢; Young Americas, 23-23½¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes $7.25-$7.75 per barrel in city markets. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs $4.25-$5 per 100 pounds in midwestern cities. Maine sacked Green Mountains ranged $1.75-$2 in eastern markets; $1.25-$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas yellow Bermuda onions $1.25-$2 per standard crate in consuming centers; $1.15-$1.25 f.o.b. Crystal City. South Carolina pointed type cabbage 90¢-$1.50 per 1½ bushel hamper in eastern cities. Alabama and Texas Round type and Mississippi pointed type $2.25-$2.50 per barrel crate in Chicago. Virginia strawberries, various varieties, sold at 10 to 20¢ quart basis in the East. Alabama Klondikes $3.50-$4.75 per 24-quart crate in the Middle West.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 13 points to 18.38¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price was 20.29¢. May future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 18.92¢ and on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 19.65¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

No grain reported.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIII, No. 32 Section 1 May 7, 1929.

SENATE FARM BILL

The press to-day states that by unanimous consent yesterday, the Senate agreed to limit debate on the debenture after 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The report says: "After that hour no Senator can speak more than once nor more than twenty minutes on the motion of Senator Watson, Republican floor leader, to eliminate the debenture from the bill. It seems probable that the vote on the debenture will be reached late Wednesday afternoon...."

THE TARIFF BILL

Tariff revision will be before Congress to-day with the introduction at noon in the House of a bill to amend the seven-year-old Fordney-McCumber Act, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Carrying scores of increased duties and important changes in the methods of administering the law, the measure will be offered four months to the day from the time public hearings on the subject began in the last Congress...Debate on the bill will not begin until late in the week or early next week. Several days will be given the members to study it. After its introduction it will be referred back to the ways and means committee, whose full membership will meet about Thursday to report it formally to the House...."

SCIENTIFIC ACCOMPLISHMENT

"Its annual inventory of new knowledge has been made by the National Academy of Science. And an impressive stock it is. Since the savants held their last annual meeting, they have learned much of conditions both in our home atmosphere and in the outer cosmos. Dr. Charles E. St.John of Mount Wilson has identified twenty-three elements in the sun which had not been previously recognized. Jan Schilt of Yale has shown the reality of star streams. Doctor Abbot of the Smithsonian has taken vanes from the wings of house-flies, and measured the kinetic energy of the stars. Experts from the Naval Research Laboratory have secured additional evidence to support a contention that flares of ultra-violet in the sun spots are related to magnetic storms in the earth's atmosphere. General Squier has endeared himself to radio devotees by a system of 'wired wireless' which will eliminate static and fading. And Dr. Ales Hrdlicka has amply demonstrated that natural scientists in this country are above the average in physique and in size of head...." (The Commonweal, May 8.)

BACTERIA IN MILK

"The plate count for determining the number of bacteria in milk, where standard methods of milk analysis are used and the operation is completed within twenty minutes, may be regarded as accurate and satisfactory, says Dr. C. S. Mudge, Associate Professor of Dairy Industry in the University of California. Professor Mudge has completed a series of tests in which he has shown that the variations in count taken from samples are due to the time required in handling a large number of plates rather than to personal error or faulty method." (Press, May 5.)

Section 2

British Beef Production

The Scottish Farmer for April 27 says: "Reference was made last week to Sir William S. Haldane's recent articles in The Times on the world scarcity of beef cattle. The idea of such a scarcity had come within the range of thinking on the part of most farmers... The same indisposition to breed beef cattle seems, according to Sir William Haldane, to characterize Australian and New Zealand farmers. In these countries sheep and dairy produce are mainly relied upon, and exports of beef cattle to these parts of the Empire are undoubtedly very limited. Not much for a long time to come need be expected from South Africa, although Rhodesia would seem to be a potential cattle country, and, of course, there is always Brazil to be reckoned with. That it is a great cattle country is unquestionable, but not much has been done to grade up its cattle, and the day is not in sight when Brazil may be feared as a competitor in our better class meat market. Assuming the broad outlines of Sir William Haldane's argument to be well established, there is a hopeful outlook for the cattle breeders of the British islands. Rational marketing is declared by him to be the most urgent present need of British agriculture. It is mainly due to lack of efficient and economical marketing that British beef production has shrunk 14 per cent since pre-war, and the quality of home-produced meat has also declined. The scrub bull is far too much in evidence at our spring sales, and his products are abundantly manifest in our sale yards..."

Cigarette Production

Production of cigarettes in the United States this year has increased approximately 7 per cent each month. In March the output was 8,689,510,500 cigarettes, and in February $8,062,500,000. Government taxes were about $26,070,000 in March against $24,195,000 in February. The output for the first quarter of the year was 27,932,273,000 cigarettes, compared with 24,371,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1928. This increase in cigarette production was partly at the expense of other forms of manufactured tobacco, the total for all tobacco products having decreased from 29,817,000 pounds in March, 1928, to 28,187,000 pounds in the same month this year. Large cigars fell from 497,900,000 to 491,300,000, and small cigars from 35,200,000 to 30,400,000, while snuff, which made an astonishing gain last year, declined from 3,765,000 pounds in March, 1928, to 3,475,000 pounds in the same period of 1929.(Press, May 5.)

Cornstalk Paper

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for May 3 says: "Wallaces' Farmer is printed this week on so-called cornstalk paper, which is a mixture of cornstalk pulp and ground wood pulp. The cornstalk pulp came from the Corn Stalk Products Company, of Danville, Illinois, but the final manufacturing was done by the Watab Mills, of Sartell, Minnesota, which have furnished us with our regular wood pulp paper for some years. Probably the time has not yet come when it will be economical and desirable for farm papers to use cornstalk paper exclusively. However, wood pulp paper is getting scarcer right along, and as experimenting continues with cornstalks, we would not be at all surprised if cornstalk pulp began to replace wood pulp more and more in the manufacture of paper. The cornstalk paper mills of the future will be located where

there is both an abundance of cornstalks readily available and plenty of water. To conserve the soil fertility of those sections where cornstalks are sold to the factories, it will be essential to work out rotations containing plenty of such soil building legumes as sweet clover. The only good evidence which is thus far available indicates that a ton of cornstalks has a crop producing power of around $3, with corn at 70 cents a bushel and oats at 40 cents a bushel. We trust, therefore, that the cornstalk industries which are built up will be able to pay the farmers a net of at least $3 a ton. We believe that this will be readily possible after the industries are well established and after machines are perfected for harvesting the stalks with a minimum of labor. In the immediate future, we believe that probably more tons of cornstalks will be used in the manufacture of wall board than in the manufacture of paper. Nevertheless, cornstalks will probably be used in enormous quantities for both purposes, and that is the reason we are printing this issue of Wallaces' Farmer on cornstalk paper."

Corporation Farming

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for May 4 says: "The Grange is massing its energies to fight present tendencies toward corporation farming, basing its opposition on the idea that large numbers of farm-owning citizens are worth more than relatively few managers of big estates and the 'accompanying mechanical features.' In this idea the Grange is correct, but corporation farming is not something to be hastened or checked by sentiment. It's a money proposition. If it can produce cheaper than farmers can it will eventually displace them; otherwise it is nothing to worry about. Since individuals can employ the machines which are the chief reasons for corporation efficiency, and since a man will work harder and use more careful judgment for himself than he will for a corporation, it is doubtful whether corporation farming will soon displace the individual system of production. Human nature may have to change before farming becomes a centralized industry."

Electricity for the Farmer

A Gary, Ind., dispatch to the press of May 4 says: "The greatest future opportunity of the electric light and power industry lies in rural electrification, in the opinion of M. S. Winder, executive secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation and chairman of the national committee on the relation of electricity to agriculture. Mr. Winder was a speaker at the annual convention of the Indiana Electric Light Association at Gary, May 3, on 'The Farmer's Interest in Rural Electrification.' 'In 1924,' he said, 'there were only 2,201 farms in the State of Illinois provided with central power station service. Three years later, in January, 1927, the number had increased to 7,260, and on January 1, of this year there were 13,284 electrified Illinois farms. In Indiana the figures are 3,228 in 1924, 5,100 in 1927 and 15,163 at the beginning of this year. The Michigan figures for the same dates are 2,996, 6,800 and 12,500. And for Wisconsin the figures are 7,429 in 1924, 11,000 three years later and 20,000 for the start of this year....'"

Fisher Stock Index

A New Haven dispatch May 4 says: "Professor Irving Fisher's index number of Stock Exchange prices based on the 215 most important stocks on the market, reckoned on their average of 1926 as 100, shows an average of 189.5 for the past week, against 188.8 a week ago, 186.6 two weeks ago, 184 three weeks ago and 185 four weeks ago. The average of March 22, 192.2, was the highest for 1929 to date; that of Feb. 22, 178.1, was the lowest. For the full month of April the average was 186.4, comparing with 186.6 for March, 182.7 for February and 143 for April, 1928. Another index number compiled by Professor Irving Fisher and based on the week's fifty most active industrial stocks is 892.7. This compares with 861.9 the week before, 828.2 two weeks before, 815.3 three weeks before and 820.9 four weeks before."

Heath Hen Extinction

A Boston dispatch May 3 says: "Out of the flocks of heath hens that once inhabited Martha's Vineyard only one bird is alive to-day, according to a census taken by Dr. Alfred O. Gross, Professor of Biology at Bowdoin College, who undertook a study of the heath hen's decline several years ago for the State Department of Conservation. Despite efforts to save this game bird from extinction, a count in the spring of 1927 showed that only thirteen remained on the island. By the following spring this number had dwindled to three, all of which were males, and last fall only two were left. Since last December only one bird has been seen. Because the entire island has been thoroughly searched without trace of any others, Doctor Gross has concluded this bird is the last of its race."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in The New York Times to-day says: "The swan may sing his own swan song if he wants to, but nobody else is going to be allowed to sing it for him. This is the burden of a statement put out by the Department of Agriculture, announcing that the Federal Government has refused to establish an open season for these comparatively rare birds. Many duck hunters would like to join in the chorus if the swan should take it into its head, generically speaking, to die in the approved operatic manner. They have repeatedly urged the department to allow limited shooting of swans on the ground that they destroy wild-fowl food plants by pulling them up by the roots. Mr. Redington, Chief of the Biological Survey, says that they are not serious offenders in this respect. Even if they were, he thinks they are as much entitled to their share of the food supply as any other bird. If any waterfowl are to be given a privileged position, the swans would seem entitled to it on esthetic grounds alone..."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 6--Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes $7-$7.50 per barrel in the East. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs $4.25-$5 per 100 pounds in midwestern cities. Maine sacked Green Mountains $1.75-$2 in eastern markets. Virginia pointed type cabbage 75¢-$1.15 per 1½ bushel hamper in eastern cities. Louisiana and Mississippi pointed type $2.25-$2.75 per barrel crate in the Middle West. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions $1.40-$1.85 per standard crate in consuming centers. Various varieties of strawberries from Virginia sold at 10 to 20 cents per quart in the East. Arkansas Klondikes $4.50-$5.25 per 24-quart crate in midwestern markets.

Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $13.50-$14.90; cows, good and choice $9.75-$12; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice $13-$14.75; vealers, good and choice $12.50-$16.50; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice $12.25-$13.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice $10.60-$11.15; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice $10-$11.40; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice $9.25-$11. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) $13.50-$14.40; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $13.25-$16.75.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 44½¢; 91 score, 44¼¢; 90 score, 44¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22¢; Single Daisies 22½¢-23½¢; Young Americas, 23¢-23½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 26 points to 18.12¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 20.90¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 26 points to 19.39¢, on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 28 points to 18.64¢, and on the Chicago Board of Trade 22 points to 18.78¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis $1.18 5/8-$1.22 5/8. No.2 red winter at Chicago $1.21; Kansas City $1.07-$1.09. No.2 hard winter (12½% protein) at Kansas City $1.05½-$1.10½. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) at Kansas City $1.03-$1.05½. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 86½¢-88¢; Minneapolis 77¢-78¢; Kansas City 80¢-81¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 87½¢-89¾¢; Minneapolis 81¢-83¢; Kansas City 84¢-85½¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 46½¢; Minneapolis 42½¢-44¢; Kansas City 46½¢-47½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIII, No. 33 Section 1 May 8, 1929.

THE TARIFF BILL

The Associated Press to-day reports: "A readjustment of the protective tariff structure set up seven years ago after the Republicans took control of the Government was proposed by the majority members of the ways and means committee in a voluminous bill presented yesterday to the House and designed to replace the Fordney-McCumber law of 1922. Substantial increases in rates designed to afford greater protection to American farmers, sugar producers, wool growers and many manufacturing industries were recommended, although some schedules, notably those dealing with tobacco and spirits, were left unchanged. Few alterations were proposed in other schedules, dealing with books and paper and iron and steel. The increases generally accredited on Capitol Hill with being of the greatest moment to the people were 64-100 of a cent a pound on Cuban raw sugar, with the new rate 2.40 cents a pound, and 3 cents a pound on raw wool, with the new rate 34 cents. Compensatory increases in practically all manufactures of wool, including clothing, blankets and the like, were proposed, with like increases affecting molasses, maple sugar, sirup and dextrose.

"Although raw cotton would be left on the free list by the bill, substantial advances in duties were proposed in the case of cotton goods, more particularly those of the finer grades, with the explanation that the purpose is to improve conditions in the New England textile industry as far as may be possible by means of the tariff.

"The Republican bill was referred back to the ways and means committee automatically and the Democrats on the committee will be invited to join in its consideration for the first time probably tomorrow...."

THE TARIFF COMMISSION

Reorganization and enlargement of the Tariff Commission and changes in the law aimed to enable the commission to make its investigations in shorter time than under present conditions, by eliminating the factor of foreign production costs in submitting recommendations to the President for reduced or increased duties, are proposed in the tariff revision bill, according to the press to-day. The report says: "This feature of the measure is regarded as its outstanding provision from an administrative standpoint, and under it, Republican leaders believe, President Hoover will be in a position to make the flexible tariff a potent agency in correcting inequalities brought about by changed competitive conditions that may be called to his attention...."

GRAIN RATES

A Chicago dispatch to-day says: "Following the lead of the eastern railroads, executives of the Western Trunk lines, after a meeting at Chicago, announced yesterday, subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, temporary reductions in freight rates on wheat and wheat flour in their territory destined for export. The cuts ranged from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 pounds, the latter amount being confined to shipments from the Missouri Valley to the Gulf..."

Section 2

Cotton Production

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for May 7 says: "In the United States Senate a gesture is being made toward giving the southern farmers a bounty on their cotton equal to about $10 a bale. There is no hope of such a plan succeeding. But there is a way for the southern farmers to secure an increase in the price of their cotton that would average more than this attempt at a bounty. Simply stated the method would be raising the kind of cotton that mills want and in the required amounts so that a mill desiring a certain type of cotton would know where it could be obtained. This would mean all the farmers of a community or district raising one kind of cotton and standardizing their product. Complaint is made that when the farmer raises superior cotton he gets no more for it than his neighbor who raises a short staple. That is how it works out, but it is not necessary that it should be so. The official records show that in the Memphis market premiums on long staple cottons have ranged from two cents to seven and a half cents a pound. The mills buying that cotton paid those extra prices. Now how can the farmer get it? Here is what a large cotton mill man said to The Wall Street Journal: 'The intelligent mill buys cotton with a view to the locality in which it was raised. This is because certain localities produce certain types of staple cotton. Some localities are noted for short, light bodied cotton. If a few farmers in that territory raised better staple it would be most difficult for them to obtain the proper price. If there is much half-and-half planted in a given territory, through cross-fertilization it affects a wide area; hence, my suggestion for seed control over definite areas. This control should result in certain areas specializing on certain cottons. The result would be rapid obtaining of fair prices for the cotton grown in any given area.' Manufacturers have found that they must study the needs and tastes of their markets and offer consumers what they want. The cotton farmers in order to obtain best results must do the same. This is no different from successful manufacturing and merchandising. The leading manufacturers of flour who have established their brands and made their reputation on them, through blending of wheat, maintain that quality year after year. If the farmers of the South wish to realize the full benefit nature offers them in their soil and climate it will be through improved methods, like this, of producing and merchandising their cotton."

Diversification in the South

An editorial in The Davenport Democrat and Leader for May 2 says: "Diversified farming is proving a solution to the agricultural problem of the South, where the boll weevil or some other pest or handicap in past times could pauperize for a time the one-crop farmer, and compel the banker to carry him until better times came. The Southern Agriculturist points to a couple of typical Kentucky farms by way of illustrating the new conditions. One farm, 220 acres in extent, yielded crops which brought in an income of $4,005. The other, 176 acres in size, brought in $5,300. In the one case the income and its sources were as follows: Whole milk, $2,400; livestock, $600; burley tobacco, $530; strawberries, $400; miscellaneous, $75. Total $4,005. The man with the smaller

farm reported his income as follows: Cream and calves, $3,000; tobacco, $1,000; hogs, $900; wheat, $250; strawberries, $150. Total $5,300. Each of the farmers grows hay and grain with which to feed his stock and each practices crop rotation. If the land in question is worth $50 an acre, comments the Louisville Courier-Journal, a 200-acre farm would represent a $10,000 investment. Even if it were worth $20,000, a 6 per cent return would mean only $1,200. In each instance the figures represent gross income, but, as Mr. Speed points out, when considered in connection with labor costs, they prove conclusively that the farms not only yield a good living, but pay a handsome return on the money."

Electricity for Farmers

Theodore M. Knappen writes of the untapped reservoir of future expansion in rural electrification, and tells of the development in farm power and light, in The Magazine of Wall Street for May 4. He says in part: "A group of Nebraska farmers wrote to President Hoover that one of the important means of improving the economic position of agriculture was rural electrification...This letter may be taken as an expression of a growing demand among farmers for electrification of their farms. The demand is partly spontaneous--the natural tendency of the mostly highly mechanized farming in the world--but it is largely due to one of the most remarkable educational programs ever undertaken by American industry--although it has not attracted national attention. For many years the electric power industry has been educating itself and educating the farmers for nothing less than universal rural electrification...It costs from $800 to $2,000 a mile to build rural electric lines. Typically, there will not be more than three farms to the mile--at most ten. Assuming, as the Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture does, that in a typical case it will cost $1,200 to build a line that will serve three farms, there is a fixed interest charge of $72 a year to start with, or 6 cents per kilowatt hour for each farm, on the basis of 400 kilowatt hours a year. The committee calculates that just to build the lines to serve a million farms would cost $360,000,000, and a capital outlay of half as much ($180,000,000) for generating plants, sub-stations and primary transmission lines. To this must be added the cost of wiring and of installing equipment. Conservatively figured, this cost for a million farms is put at $720,000,000. Finally, it is calculated that the total cost of generation, transmission, lines and equipment installation will be not less than $1,250,000,000 for these million farms. Multiply that by six and a little more and we reach the appalling figures of about $8,000,000,000 capital outlay before the 6,300,000 farmers of the United States have begun to buy their equipment. If the cost of the equipment is put at $2,000 a farm the farmers themselves will have to put up more than $12,000,000,000 before rural America shall be electrified. Here is a total of $20,000,000,000 to be borne by power companies and farmers... The problem may well seem insuperable--and so it was considered for years. But the Rural Electric Service Committee of the National Electric Light Association kept plugging away, educating and inspiring the power companies and awakening the farmers to what electricity would mean to them....In 1923, twenty-seven States

reported 122,000 rural line patrons. In 1926, this number had grown to 227,500. It is now estimated that between 300,000 and 350,000 farms are receiving electrical service from distribution lines. An equal number of farms, it is estimated, enjoy service from individual plants. California leads in rural electrification, with between 60 and 80% of its farms using electricity. During 1927 New York witnessed installation of electricity on 7,600 farms, bringing the total of such installations up to 43,200 out of a total of 188,000 farms in the State. Washington State added 5,200, Pennsylvania 16,292, and Wisconsin 4,100. One Wisconsin power company, serving only 10,500 square miles, enjoyed an increase of its rural patrons from 1,624 to 7,292 in eighteen months. Total figures are not available for 1927 and 1928, and previous figures are not reliable, and then only for 27 States; but the Bureau of the Census is now undertaking to make a count of electrified farms at each biennial industrial census..."

Liver as Insulin Substitute

Science for May 3 says: "Liver, which is now being used extensively as a cure for anemia, may become a substitute for insulin in the treatment of diabetes, it appears from studies made at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, in Boston, by Dr. Harry Blotner and Dr. William P. Murphy. Doctor Murphy, with Dr. G.R. Minot, developed the liver treatment for pernicious anemia. In the study just reported, Doctors Blotner and Murphy found that liver contains a substance that will reduce the blood sugar concentration of the blood as insulin does...."

Poultry Congress

Walter Guinness, British Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, writing to The Field (London) for April 25, says: "The present time is particularly opportune for the organization in this country of a world's congress devoted to the development of the poultry industry...The World's Poultry Congress will focus attention on the most successful methods of poultry production and marketing practiced in all parts of the world. Britain has purebred poultry of unrivalled merit; the congress will enable breeders to bring this stock to the notice of many prospective buyers from overseas. British egg producers have to meet keen competition from imported eggs; the Congress will provide the latest information regarding the most successful methods of production and marketing in all parts of the world, and thus enable home producers to understand better the nature of the competition they have to meet. When the Ministry of Agriculture, at the express request of the National Poultry Council, decided to undertake the arduous task of organizing the Congress, it did so with the assurance that the full support of the industry would be forthcoming. I now appeal to all sections of the industry to show their firm intention of implementing that promise..."

Wild Flower Conservation

A Claremont, Calif., dispatch to the press of April 30 says: "Because the residents of this city decided that conservation was a better policy than destruction, the city will hold no wild-flower show this year. It was decided that wild flowers because of their increasing scarcity should be protected in every way. Claremont community has encouraged the planting of wild flowers in yards, parks and vacant lots."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 7--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $13.50-$14.75; cows, good and choice $9.75-$12.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice $13-$14.75; vealers, good and choice $12-$16; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice $12.25-$13.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice $10.60-$11.15; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice $10-$11.25; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice $9.25-$10.85; slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) $13.60-$14.60; feeding lambs, (range stock) medium to choice $13.25-$16.75.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes $7-$7.25 per barrel in New York. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs $4.25-$4.75 per 100 pounds in midwestern cities. Maine sacked Green Mountains $1.85-$2 in New York City; mostly $1.30-$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions $1.50-$1.75 per standard crate in consuming centers; mostly $1.15-$1.25 f.o.b. Crystal City. South Carolina pointed-type cabbage 75¢-90¢ per 1½-bushel hamper in New York. Alabama Round-type and Mississippi pointed-type $2.75-$3 per barrel crate in Chicago. Virginia strawberries, various varieties, sold at 13¢ to 18¢ quart basis in the East. Tennessee Klondikes sold $3-$3.75 per 24-quart crate in Chicago.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 44¢; 91 score, 43½¢; 90 score, 43¼¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22¢; Single Daisies 22½¢-23½¢; Young Americas, 23¢-23½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 4 points to 18.16¢. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 20.34¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 19.40¢, on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 4 points to 18.68¢, and on the Chicago Board of Trade 4 points to 18.82¢.

Grain prices: No.2 red winter wheat at Kansas City $1.04-$1.06. No.2 hard winter (12½% protein) at Kansas City $1.02½-$1.07½. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City $1-$1.02. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 87¢; Minneapolis 77½¢-78½¢; Kansas City 79½¢-80½¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 87¢-88½¢; Minneapolis 81½¢-83½¢; Kansas City 82¢-84¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 46¢-46½¢; Minneapolis 42½¢-44½¢; Kansas City 46½¢-47¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIII, No. 34 Section 1 May 9, 1929.

THE DEBENTURE VOTE

The Senate yesterday voted 47 to 44 in favor of retaining the debenture plan in the farm relief bill. The New York Times to-day says: "President Hoover was defeated in his first contest with the Senate, when thirteen Republicans, nearly all of them insurgents, deserted the administration yesterday afternoon to join thirty-four Democrats in voting, 47 to 44, to retain in the farm relief bill the export debenture feature opposed by the President as unworkable and uneconomic. Only one vote was taken, administration leaders conceded defeat in advance and admitted that all their endeavors to increase their strength were futile. Try as they might, they could not overcome the narrow margin of three votes which overrode the administrations wishes...."

THE TARIFF BILL

Chairman Hawley of the House ways and means committee announced yesterday that debate on the tariff bill would be begun to-day, without waiting for the adoption of a rule to govern consideration. (Press, May 9.)

SHIPS ASKED FOR FARM AID

A Topeka, Kans., dispatch May 8 says: "Emergency use of idle Government-owned ships during the next two months to move surplus grain supplies in the United States into foreign markets before harvest of the next crop has been suggested by Governor Clyde M. Reed of Kansas. In a telegram to Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, the Governor said that if Congress was willing to appropriate a $500,000,000 revolving fund for agricultural relief, 'it seems entirely consistent to utilize Government vessels in the next two months to render auxiliary service in that direction.' Governor Reed suggested that sixteen United States Shipping Board vessels available at Gulf ports be used for hauling export grain 'on the basis of cost or less.' "

CANADIAN WHEAT TRANSPORTATION

An Ottawa dispatch to-day reports that seventy-six boats, loaded with 6,623,100 bushels of grain, are awaiting unloading in Montreal harbor, where the elevators, holding approximately 13,000,000 bushels, are filled to capacity.

A Port Colborne, Ont., dispatch to the press to-day says: "Fifteen vessels were tied up yesterday with more than 5,000,000 bushels of grain aboard, and marine men said it was not probable that the congestion would be relieved before another ten weeks. Including the 3,000,000 bushels in the local elevator, there are 8,000,000 bushels of grain at Port Colborne. Shippers and ship captains commented in a manner similar to that credited to a Montreal harbor official, as published in The Montreal Star, to the effect that European buyers are refusing to buy Canadian wheat because they will not pay the high prices of the western wheat pool. Since the local elevator is full, the lake vessels in port can not discharge their cargoes."

Section 2

Business Failure Decline

An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for May 8 says: "Among other evidences of good and improving business is the record of failures during the current year. For the first four months the number of failures is reported by Bradstreet's to be less than for any corresponding period of the preceding three years. The showing for liabilities is still more striking, the total amount being the smallest for any similar four months' period since 1920. Comparisons of records of failures from year to year, however, should not be taken too seriously as evidence of the state of business, because they do not allow for long-time changes in numbers of firms and amounts of capital invested. Thus the declining totals of liabilities involved in the failures of the past few years present an even better record of improvement when the great increase in the productive output of the country is taken into account along with the changes in industrial technique that have added to the difficulties of firms on the verge of dissolution. On the other hand, the records of war and early post-war years show an abnormally low number of failures and of liabilities for reasons easily understandable. Comparisons with pre-war years are vitiated both by subsequent advances of the price level and by the great expansion of our industrial equipment which has taken place."

Cotton

Commerce and Finance for May 8 says: "Each September, in the Annual Cotton Crop Number, Commerce and Finance publishes the crop estimates of some 2,000 correspondents. Some of these estimates turn out to be very close to the final ginning figures issued the following March. Last September four correspondents sent us estimates which proved to be within 6,000 bales of the final outturn as reported by the Census Bureau. Two were tied for first place with estimates of 14,265,000 bales each, or less than 5,000 bales from the Government's figure of 14,269,313 running bales. They were B. T. Manning, Winterville, N.C., and J. H. Aydelotte, Madill, Oklahoma. Mr. Manning, we have just learned with regret, died on March 26, 1929. Mr. Aydelotte came to the Indian Territory from Indiana in June, 1894. For the first thirteen years he sold merchandise and bought cotton. Since that time he has been engaged in raising, ginning and buying cotton, and is interested in the manufacture of cotton seed products. The next closest estimates were by Pat Warner, Roxton, Texas, and Carlisle Hardware Co., Kaufman, Texas, both of whom estimated the crop at 14,275,000 bales. Mr. Warner has been a cotton buyer at Roxton since 1901, and for 25 years represented one Dallas firm. During the past three years he has been in the F. O. B. business on his own account. He informs us that he buys more cotton from the growers than any other local buyer in Texas. He is also interested in farming, and states that he has always found that it pays to plant the very best cotton he can secure."

Farm Waste Utilization

An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.D.) for May 1 says: "Utilization of waste products of the farm goes on apace. Though it has not reached the point where it has become of material value to the farmer, definite progress has been recorded and the outlook is bright. Primary thought for the present has

been devoted to cornstalks which are being converted into paper and from which a variety of unusual products has been obtained. But the experimentation is by no means limited to corn. It is being conducted with wheat and flax straw, flaxseed, potatoes and a host of other products. Of interest in this connection is a news dispatch from St. Joseph, Mo., describing the conversion of wheat straw into insulation board. A factory there has just purchased 30,000 tons of the straw and is manufacturing the insulation board at the rate of 125,000 feet a day. Professor O. R. Sweeney of Iowa State College estimates that this board, when used in the walls of a building saves 20 to 50 per cent in fuel used for heating. Farmers are using it in poultry houses, hog houses and other buildings. Flax straw, too, is finding its way into products of a similar nature. This is just the beginning of a development that may mean much to the income of the farmers in the years to come. Income available from these extra sources may be classified as just so much velvet. The Federal Government could aid the farmer through more extensive appropriations for research and experimentation of this nature...."

Group Marketing Legal Status

"It is probable that the cooperative marketing movement makes possible as much sound and permanent agricultural welfare as any of the panaceas that have been proposed," writes Howard B. Wilson of the Denver bar, in the American Bar Association Journal. Taking for his subject, "Legal Status of the Cooperative Marketing Movement," Mr. Wilson tells of its statutory basis, the purposes sought to be accomplished, crops contracts and ingenious defenses by members in suit for breach, penalties provided, constitutional questions raised and allegations of restraint of trade. Mr. Wilson tells how crop producers, notably in California, found that because of lack of an equality of bargaining power farming was a ruinous business to many, and accordingly in self-defense began marketing their crops through their own associations, with the result that the system has spread to all parts of the country.

Production and Distribution

Edward A. Filene, in Commerce and Finance for May 1, says: "With only half of the population of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy combined, we produce twice as much as they all do put together. Our national income is nearly five times that of England, seven times that of France and Germany and eighteen times that of Italy. This vast production is largely due to mass methods. Scientific methods of production have greatly increased the number of articles or parts the worker can produce per day and the production of millions of articles in a single industrial organization greatly reduces the overhead expense per unit. One of our most efficient shoe factories, for example, makes over 5,000,000 pairs of shoes yearly on which the overhead charge is less than 3 per cent of the retail price per pair. These extraordinarily low overhead charges show why mass production will meet and beat all competition. The usual 'overhead' expenses are from 10 per cent to 15 per cent and often more. Therefore this elimination of production wastes can be obtained only by producing in mass quantities--and mass production therefore has resulted in surplus goods, which, in spite of our high wages and

salaries, can not be sold in the domestic market but must be sold abroad. If it is not possible to export these surpluses then we will have super-competition in the United States destroying profits and causing failures in business. This will result in wage-cutting and unemployment and the unemployed will cease to be effective buyers in the domestic market, thus still further decreasing production and employment. If this process is allowed to go on the Nation will face business and financial crises which will curtail or destroy our national prosperity and the individual prosperity of most of us. But if we can find markets abroad for our surpluses, and hold and develop them, we will make national and individual prosperity permanent..."

Vitamins

"The vitamin A, B and C content of green, vine-ripened, ethylene-ripened and air-ripened tomatoes has been investigated by Dr. P. Mabel Nelson, Margaret C. House and E. S. Haber at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station at Ames. They found no apparent difference in the vitamin B content of these various tomatoes. The vitamin A content was greater in the ripened fruit than in the green mature fruit, but was the same in the ripened tomatoes regardless of the method of ripening used. Green tomatoes, however, are relatively poor in vitamin C, the vitamin for which tomatoes are generally prescribed in the diet. Air-ripened and ethylene-ripened tomatoes were richer than the green tomatoes but did not have as high a vitamin C content as the vine-ripened ones." (Science, Apr. 26.)

Wheat Consumption

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for April 27 says: "Had the consumption of wheat products been as great in 1926 as it was in 1899, the surplus of the United States crop would have been less than 50,000,000 bushels, instead of 205,000,000 bushels. The annual per capita consumption in 1899 was 5.6 bushels compared with 4.3 bushels in 1926, or a decline of 1.3 bushels. For some reason, not readily accounted, people are eating less wheat. Some students of the question attribute this to greater prosperity among urban people, permitting them to eat more meat and milk and vegetables. Also the substantial increase in the consumption of sugar may be an important factor. Anyhow, the dietary habits of our people are so changing that it presents a real problem so that certain lines may not be greatly overproduced. In addition to this, foreign countries are increasing production substantially in certain lines. Wheat exports were declining definitely before the war. The five year average of wheat exports before 1901 was around 200,000,000 bushels. In 1901-13, exports fell to 116,000,000 bushels. The war changed the situation at once--the high level during that period was nearly 240,000,000 bushels. Since the war, the wheat export curve has been definitely downward. Thus we have the two-fold question of meeting reduced domestic consumption and declining export markets for wheat. Some other lines will show the same. This is a subject for most careful study in order that producers may anticipate consumption trends instead of being surfeited by them after they happen."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

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Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes closed at $1.60-$2 per 100 pounds in city markets; $1.20-$1.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Florida Spaulding Rose ranged $6.50-$7.25 per double-head barrel in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 65¢-90¢ carlot sales in Chicago; mostly around 55¢ f.o.b. Stevens-Point-Waupaca. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions slightly weaker at $1.40-$1.75 per standard crate in consuming centers. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage 75¢-$1 per 1½ bushel hamper in terminal markets. New York Baldwin apples ranged $5.50 per barrel in New York City; Illinois Willow Twigs $6.50-$7 in Chicago.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 43½¢; 91 score, 43¼¢; 90 score, 43¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22¢; Single Daisies 22½¢-23½¢; Young Americas, 23¢-23½¢.

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Vol. XXXIII, No. 35 Section 1 May 10, 1929.

FLOUR RATES

The press to-day reports: "Cooperating with President Hoover in his farm relief program, which includes the immediate exportation of the gigantic 1928 surplus of wheat before the July bumper harvest begins to come in, the executives of eastern railroads announced at New York yesterday that they had agreed to extend to export flour the same seaboard shipping rate reductions they had granted on export wheat on May 2. They announced the new reduction following a conference with the leading milling interests of the country in the offices of General W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the Pennsylvania Station. The reductions range from 2 cents a bushel on grain 'at and east of United States lower Lake Erie ports to North Atlantic seaboard,' to 6½ cents a hundred pounds on all-rail re-shipping rate from St. Louis to New York. All the new temporary tariffs on wheat and flour are to expire on Sept. 30...."

A Washington dispatch to-day says: "Lower rates on export flour, as well as on wheat, were proposed at an all-day hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday as another means of dealing with the serious grain problem this country faces. The proposal was made after an earlier meeting of eastern and western rail executives at New York, who agreed the emergency could be met, if at all, only by encouraging the movement of wheat products as well as of wheat itself. The executives found no reason for reducing the rates on corn and other grains...."

CANADIAN WHEAT

A Saskatoon, Sask., dispatch May 8 says: "A report from Montreal which blames organizations of western farmers for grain congestion at Montreal and which suggests that they should accept a lower price, is assailed at Saskatoon by George H. Williams, section president of the United Farmers of Canada. 'The report indicates,' Mr. Williams, says, 'that the official makes it very clear that the profits of the Harbor Commission are being interfered with, and we note the solution is to lower the price of wheat. This has always been the solution of commercial organizations handling the farmers' produce, simply to pass on to the farmer any misfortune that may come up and safeguard the profits of the handling company. To cover up this demand, they suggest that a drop of even a cent would relieve the situation. If this is so, how is it that a drop of nine cents in the open market does not relieve the situation?'"

CANADIAN GRAIN PRICES

A Montreal dispatch to-day says: "Sharp declines recently in prices of wheat and other grains at the Winnipeg grain market will attract foreign buyers to the Canadian market and thus relieve the present congestion of grain at Montreal and other centres, Robert T. Jackson, local grain officer, said yesterday. 'The only real solution is to place Canadian wheat on the world's market at a price that will favorably compete with all other exporting countries, which will awaken demand and move stocks at Montreal and other seaboard points,' he said."

Section 2

Agriculture and Business

An appeal for closer cooperation and sympathy between agriculture and business was made last week at the seventeenth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States by Earl Elijah, Master Farmer, who called attention to their common interests in the promotion of national welfare. By way of introduction he said: "I feel that I am among friends, for we are mutually interested in both business and agriculture. Business and agriculture are closely related. More than fifty per cent of all the raw materials of industry come directly from agriculture. The manufacturer regards the farmer as one of his best customers. No great business depression is without its serious effect on agriculture. Conversely, agriculture can not suffer long without exerting a weakening effect on business." After reviewing the difficulties through which the farmer is passing or has passed, and drawing a contrast between agriculture and business, he concluded: "I do not know what legislation the Congress now in session will pass. None of us knows just what the effect of this legislation will be on agriculture. Until it has been given a fair trial, or until you have something better to suggest, we, as farmers, bespeak from you a smypathetic attitude. ..... Remember that our success is yours also. We have the desire to purchase those things which you have to sell. All we need is the means with which to do it. Our relations are inseparable, and, in the last analysis, our interests are one."

British Beef Grading

An editorial in The Field (London) for April 25 says: ".....It is interesting to note another development which was referred to in the House of Commons this week. The Ministry of Agriculture is preparing a scheme for the grading of three qualities of British beef. It has been worked out in conjunction with the National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations, and now the Ministry is considering with the National Farmers' Union in what markets to make a start. Probably it will be begun in the provincial centers. It is an experimental scheme, and quite voluntary, and it will be similar to the marking and grading of eggs, fruit and other British produce. We assume that the method of marking will be such as has been adopted at some of the agricultural shows. The grader will probably use a roller stamp with indelible ink. It will be recalled that in 1926 the question of marking imported meat under the Merchandise Marks Act arose, but it was not carried through. The present proposal is, of course, a different one, and it should enable buyers to know what kind of British beef they are buying."

Cow Testing

An editorial in Hoard's Dairyman for May 10 says: ".....It seems to us that it is well to consider the value of the two systems of testing cows that their relative merits may be understood. The mail order system is somewhat cheaper; it costs about half as much as the system which requires the tester to visit each farm once a month. In other words, the mail order system will cost about $22 a year and the herd improvement system about $44 a year. To us, the monthly visit of the tester is along worth more than $22 a year. .....When the owner obtains records made under the supervision of the herd improvement association, he can profit by using them in selling his animals. ....."

Minerals in Diet

"If the human race is to continue healthy, the animals on whose meat they feed must be in best condition. And to achieve this, the food they eat must contain the proper supply of minerals and vitamins--a condition to which the farmer must see. This was the message brought to the American Chemical Society by C. H. MacDowell, a Chicago chemist. Mr. MacDowell told of the farm as a consumer of chemical products. 'The farm is a great bio-chemical factory,' said Mr. MacDowell. 'The farmer must concern himself with capital, labor, instruments of production and raw materials. The soil is his primary storehouse for raw materials. However, the supplies therein are seldom balanced or complete, and never illimitable. They must be augmented and replenished. Over large areas there are deficiencies of supply not only of the more common plant food elements such as nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium and sulphur, but also of the rarer tit-bits such as iodine, magnesium and manganese. The effect of total lack of any one of the latter is often as insidious and far-reaching as a poor supply of the former. If the crops are deficient there may result thinner and weaker livestock and poultry on the farm, milk lacking in vital minerals and vitamins, and so indirectly ill health and deficiency diseases in the city....'" (Science, May 3.)

Research

"It is ssid that approximately $200,000,000 are spent annually in this country on research. This is a large sum -- large enough to build about five airplane carriers. Compared to our total national income, probably between 80 and 90 billion dollars, it does not seem so large. It amounts to perhaps $25 in each $10,000 of our income. But of the 200 millions only about 20 millions are reputed to be devoted to research in pure science -- that is about $2.50 in each $10,000 of our income. However large or small these sums may appear to be there is no question that the present is a period of altogether unprecedented activity in research. If we could secure a monetary estimate of the value of the time and energy spent by individuals, as well as by industrial corporations and research organizations, the total would doubtless far exceed 200 millions." (A.B. Wolfe in The New Student, May.)

Roosevelt on Farm Education

The problem of agriculture is one of the greatest confronting the country to-day and the only solution lies in an extended program of education along scientific lines which will allow a two-fold attack by the teaching of home economics and the more modern methods of farming, said Governor Roosevelt of New York, on delivering the baccalaurea address at the twenty-first annual commencement of the Fourth District Agricultural and Mechanical School at Carrollton, Ga., May 8. "Leaving out the big cities of New York State," he said, "we still have a rural population of nearly 4,000,000 and all of these are faced with the same problems that you are. The solution likewise is the same. There is a tendency in all parts of the country to appeal to Congress for help in all lines, but here we have a problem that legislation cannot help except by providing the necessary education, which is, after all, the final answer...." The Governor then declared that one of Georgia's greatest needs to-day was a definite program of road building which would eliminate the present patchwork system and allow more rapid communication between different communities. (Press, May 9.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 9: Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $13.40-14.90; cows, good and choice $9.75-12.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice $13-14.75; vealers, good and choice $10.50-15; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice $12.25-13.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice $10.65-11.35; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice $10-11.50; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice $9.25-$10.85; slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) $14-14.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $13.25-16.75.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes sold at $6.50-$7.50 per barrel in eastern cities. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs $4-$4.25 per 100 pounds on the Chicago carlot market. Maine sacked Green Mountains $1.60-$2 in the East. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged $1.25-$1.75 per standard crate in consuming centers. Virginia pointed type cabbage mostly around $1 per 1½-bushel hamper in the East. Mississippi pointed type $2-$3 per barrel crate in terminal markets. Tennessee and Arkansas Klondike strawberries closed at $3-$4.50 per 24-quart crate in distributing centers. Virginia strawberries 8¢ to 17¢ per quart in eastern cities.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score 43½¢; 91 score, 43¼¢; 90 score 42¾¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22¢; Single Daisies 22½¢-23½¢; Young Americas 23¢-23½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 6 points to 18.06¢. On the same day last year the price stood at 20.90¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 19.34¢, on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 7 points to 13.56¢ and on the Chicago Board of Trade 4 points to 18.74¢.

Grain prices quoted: No. 2 red winter wheat at Kansas City $1.02-1.04. No. 2 hard winter 12½% protein at Kansas City $1.02-1.04. No. 2 hard winter (Not on Protein Basis) at Chicago $1.07½; Kansas City 98¢-$1.00. No. 3 mixed corn, Minneapolis 76¢-77¢; Kansas City 77¢-78¢. No. 3 yellow corn, Chicago 85½¢-87½¢; Minneapolis 81¢-82¢; Kansas City 45½¢-46½¢; No. 3 white oats, Chicago 45½¢-47¢; Minneapolis 42¼¢-43¾¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIII, No. 36 Section 1 May 11, 1929.

SENATE FARM BILL

The Senate yesterday agreed to limit debate on the farm bill and pending amendments at 3 o'clock on Monday, thus assuring passage of the measure early next week, according to the press to-day.

FARM BOARD SALARY

The press to-day reports that the Senate yesterday adopted an amendment to the bill to give Congress instead of the President the power to fix the salary of the chairman of the proposed Federal Farm Board.

FLOOD SUFFERER LOANS

The Senate yesterday approved the conference report reconciling differences between the Senate and House bills for loans to farmers in the storm-swept sections of the South, according to the press to-day.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES EXPOSITION

The farmer may find the solution of some of his problems in synthetic chemistry, according to chemists at the annual exposition of Chemical Industries at New York, yesterday. The report in The New York Times to-day says: "They described many new articles produced from corn and from cotton seeds, which formerly involved a large loss to the planter. Corn and cotton are the only crops now under intensive investigation by the chemist, it was explained, but other farm products may acquire their importance as new means of utilizing them are discovered....Chemists were unwilling to make definite predictions concerning production of newsprint paper from cornstalks. They felt that it was still too early to forecast the possibilities of the process...

"Dr. Horace T. Herrick of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of the Department of Agriculture declared that through the discovery of a new process for producing gluconic acid, calcium gluconate salt can now be produced at about thirty cents a pound, whereas formerly it cost $150 a pound. Doctor Herrick said he wished to correct the impression that the new salt would cure tuberculosis..."

FRUIT STABILIZATION CORPORATION

A Fresno, Calif., dispatch to-day says: "Donald D. Conn, managing director of the California Vineyardists' Association, announced that bankers of the State had agreed to back with $20,000,000 in cash the recently formed Federal Fruit Stabilization Corporation to assure stability in the marketing of the San Joaquin Valley raisin crop. Mr. Conn said that the corporation would pay raisin producers the $20,000,000 this year if they would agree to deliver their 1929, 1930 and 1931 crops to the stabilizing body. The stabilization corporation, which will pay growers 3½ cents a pound and up for raisins, was formed by the organized fruit growers of the State to buy from growers for cash and to market fruit crops scientifically."

Section 2

Business Conditions

The past month has brought a continued high rate of activity in the basic steel and automobile industries and in a host of other important lines, with the exception of building construction, which is slowing down somewhat, says the current business review of the American Bankers Association Journal. "Distribution of commodities is running along with a volume and smoothness seldom surpassed," it continues. "There is an absence of such troubles as car shortage, strikes, commodity price gyrations, or excessive inventories. Whatever easing took place in rates on bankers' acceptances and on time loans apparently raised false hopes that the money market was returning to normal, for another stringency developed in connection with May 1 transactions which are usually of relatively moderate size. With the temper of the security markets still so confident, there seems little likelihood of any material easing in interest rates. Meanwhile the bond market is depressed and the decline in new offerings is not only affecting building construction and public improvements in this country, but has cut off the source of foreign credits that other countries need for settling their huge balance in our favor on account of interest, dividends, and exports. Earnings statements published during the month make an excellent showing, even allowing for the fact that the best reports are usually published most promptly. To date, 150 corporation reports have been issued which show combined net profits of $265,000,000, representing an increase of 24 per cent over the corresponding period of 1928..."

Canadian Egg Tariff

An editorial in The Country Guide (Winnipeg) for May 1 says: "The egg pools of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, with 40,000 producer members and 2,000 merchant-members, have asked the Tariff Board at Ottawa to raise the duty on eggs from the present three cents per dozen to nine cents per dozen. The purpose is to shut out American and other eggs and hold the eastern Canadian market for western Canadian eggs. If the request is granted the price of eggs in eastern Canada will be made higher practically by the amount of the increased tariff duty, while the egg producers on the prairies will naturally get a higher price for their eggs and more profit from their production. Thus the cost of living will be increased to the eastern consumer, while undoubtedly there will be some benefit coming to the western egg-producer...."

Cotton and Automotive Exports

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for May 9 says: "Exports of automotive products in February totaled $61,503,000, and of petroleum and products $70,323,000. Those of raw cotton were $63,468,000. So far as cotton is concerned the comparison is hardly fair as exports of that commodity are largely in the latter months of the year. But the comparison does show that the automobile is now running close to petroleum and bids fair soon to challenge cotton for first position. In the calendar year 1928 automotive exports, including parts, accessories and service equipment, had a value of $522,097,000. Exports of petroleum and products had a value of $525,537,000. Thus, in the 1928 race for a second position in world trade petroleum won over its young competitor by barely a nose. Raw cotton is still supreme,

fairly outdistancing its two nearest competitors. The exports of raw cotton in 1928 had a value of $920,000,000. On at least one occasion in recent years it passed the billion dollar mark. Its average, however, is around $900,000,000. So the automobile must double its pace in order to pass cotton and become the leader in the export race. This is not at all unlikely. The February exports set a new high record. That record was $10,800,000 greater than the previous high, made in 1928. This is an increase of 21 per cent. No other commodity in the export trade has shown such a remarkable increase as the automobile, and the foreign demand seems to be on the upgrade..."

Cow Testing

"In Cutagamic County, Wisconsin, one-half of the 80,000 cows milked in the county are tested. Once each month a sample of milk is mailed by the owner of each of 40,000 cows to the tester. At the same time, the owners weigh the milk from each cow in their herds. From the tests and weights of milk, the farmers know which of their cows should be kept and which sold. Where it is difficult to support a testing association, the 'mail order' plan makes a good substitute." (Michigan Farmer, May 11.)

Dairy Industry in South

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for May 4 says: "The growing dairy industry of the South and the Southwest must be prepared to meet the stiffest kind of competition from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and other States where dairying has long been established as a major project. The dairymen of these States are preparing to undersell southern producers in the big markets of the country, and it will not be surprising if they fight strenuously for the Dixie market which they have so long controlled. Farm and Ranch makes this statement, not for the purpose of discouraging the development of the industry, but to stimulate farmers and others interested to lay the right kind of a foundation on which to build it profitably. Low cost of production and quality products are the weapons to be used in this fight to maintain leadership, and southern dairymen must arm themselves in a similar manner if they expect to win recognition...The average milk production per cow, culls included, in Wisconsin is now above 4,600 pounds. They have set the next mark at 5,000 pounds, and when they reach that they will strive for another goal. Are we going to profitably compete with this kind of production backed by thorough organization and efficient marketing by milking average Texas cows which produce below the 3,000-pound mark? Knowing conditions in the northern dairy section as well as those in Texas, we are thoroughly convinced that with good cows properly fed and protected we can meet any competition in the Southwest that comes from any other section of the country, but our farmers and dairymen must forever keep in mind that good pastures and homegrown feedstuffs are the most important factors in cost of production after inherently good producing cows are secured. We have a long road to travel before we become sufficiently dairy-minded to pay close attention to the details necessary to profitable production."

Florida in Dairying

An editorial in Florida Times-Union for May 3 says: "In a statement recently published to show that the products of the State of Florida annually are valued at considerably more than a half billion dollars, it is found that the poultry and dairy industry are set down as worth a paltry twelve million. Citrus crops are put into the calculations as worth fifty million, with early vegetables about the same, and then industries and tourist entertainment come in with hundreds of millions. But it was to deplore the lack of appreciation that is yet shown for the possibilities of dairying and raising poultry that this was begun. At one time, not so long ago, a movement was started to encourage the farmers to have at least one cow on every farm. It hasn't got very far, and more's the pity....Florida, where the dairy cattle may be given green food all the year around, and there is never any call to heat the barns or particularly provide against bad weather, should be taking the dairying industry more seriously. The demand for milk, cheese and butter is excellent the year around, although it very greatly exceeds the local supply in winter. There is, as yet, no well developed outlet for the overproduction in some sections in summer, but this must come soon. Florida has been indicated as a most desirable location for cheese and butter factories, if there shall be sufficient offerings of milk. The cow is easily shown to be the most desirable producer on the farms; Florida should have many more of them."

Maine Tuberculosis Free

An editorial in New England Homestead for May 11 says: "Maine is free from bovine tuberculosis! This announcement from the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry brings a splendid distinction to the Pine Tree State. It is worthy recognition of the progressive spirit that prevails among her farmers. The term 'free from tuberculosis' means that the degree of infection so far as can be determined through repeated tests, is not greater than one-half of 1%. Maine is the second State to become fully accredited, being preceded by North Carolina, which was declared free of the disease last October, but is the first New England State to reach this goal. The declaration became effective May 1. The successful outcome of Maine's eradication campaign is the culmination of approximately 12 years' of systematic tuberculin testing. More than 650,000 such tests have been applied to cattle of which about 1% reacted and were removed for slaughter. The eradication of bovine tuberculosis in Maine was greatly hastened by favorable legislation enacted in 1925, giving State officials authority to take up extensive area work. Aside from the removal of a constant menace to human health, the freedom of Maine's dairy herds from tuberculosis should prove of great value to dairymen and breeders in their sale of surplus stock. The problem of securing replacements is already a vital one throughout the country in general. Maine, therefore, is in a favorable position to meet this demand, provided, of course, her breeders are fortunate enough to have a surplus for sale. Maine's accomplishment provides an added incentive for the other New England States to reach a similar goal. She has pointed the way."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 10--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $13.40-$14.90; cows, good and choice $9.75-$12.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice $13-$14.75; vealers, good and choice $10.50-$14.75; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice $12.25-$13.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice $10.40-$11; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice $9.75-$11.25; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice $9-$10.50; slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) $14.15-$15; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $13.25-$16.75.

Florida Spaulding potatoes $6-$7.50 per barrel in city markets. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs $4-$4.50 per 100 pounds in midwestern cities; $3.25-$3.35 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains $1.60-$2 in eastern cities; $1.20-$1.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions closed at $1.25-$1.75 per standard crate in consuming centers; 90¢-$1 f.o.b. Laredo. Arkansas and Tennessee Klondike strawberries sold at $2.50-$4.50 per 24-quart crate in terminal markets; Aromas $5.25-$6.50. Virginia various varieties ranged 12¢ to 30¢ quart basis in eastern cities. Virginia and South Carolina pointed type cabbage $1-$1.25 per 1½ bushel hamper in the East. Mississippi pointed type cabbage $2.25-$3 per barrel crate in midwestern cities.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 43½¢; 91 score, 43¼¢; 90 score, 42½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22¢; Single Daisies 22½¢-23½¢; Young Americas, 23¢-23½¢.

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Grain prices: No.2 red winter wheat at Kansas City $1.03-$1.05. No.2 hard winter (12½% protein) at Kansas City $1.03-$1.05½. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) at Kansas City 99½¢-$1.01½. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 86¢; Minneapolis 76¢-77¢; Kansas City 78¢-89¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 85¢-86¢; Minneapolis 81¢-82¢; Kansas City 82½¢-84¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago, 45¢-45¾¢; Minneapolis 42 1/8¢-43 5/8¢; Kansas City 45¢-46¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XXXIII, No. 37 Section 1 May 13, 1929.

IN CONGRESS

The press to-day says: "With a final vote in the Senate on the farm-relief bill scheduled and the House undecided on what shall be done to the tariff bill, the administration is generally regarded as facing this week a critical situation...."

ADJUSTABLE TARIFF

The press to-day reports that seven specific methods of adjusting tariff rates, aimed to bring about a more stable and less disturbing scheme of tariff administration, the chief of which is to strengthen the Tariff Commission, were recommended to Congress on Saturday by the National Association of Manufacturers through John E. Edgerton, its president, who also is chairman of the National Industrial Council. The report says: "Mr. Edgerton said that the organized manufacturers, in formulating the seven-method scheme for adjusting tariff rates, had not directed their efforts toward raising or lowering any specific duties, but had drafted a program which they believed would increase the effectiveness of the commission, widen the powers of the President and set up a more perfect agency by which the mandate of Congress could be carried out. In his opinion, the adoption of the proposals would go a long way toward putting the tariff on a 'sound and understandable basis.'..."

FLOODS IN KANSAS AND OKLAHOMA

A Topeka dispatch to-day reports: "Flood waters, which caused at least two deaths and extensive property damage in central Kansas, raced across the southeastern portion of the State, northeastern Oklahoma and western Missouri May 12, interrupting traffic and communications and adding to the destruction....Farmers in the lowlands of southeastern Kansas were warned to move their families and livestock to higher ground....Crops in the lowlands were reported badly damaged by the high water...."

STORM-STRICKEN AREA RELIEF

The House on Saturday approved the conference report on the bill making available $1,500,000 in loans to farmers in the storm-stricken areas of the South, thus completing congressional action on the measure. (Press, May 12.)

FARMERS ON TAXES

An Associated Press dispatch from Chicago May 12 says: "Farmers of the Nation will assemble in Chicago next Wednesday to work out their own answer to what they term the problem of 'unfair rural taxation.' It will be the first national farm conference in the history of the American Farm Bureau Federation, called by President Sam H. Thompson as a sequel to the annual convention of the federation last December...."

Section 2

Agriculture in Trinidad

Nature (London) for April 27 says: "The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, has issued its report for 1927-1928 together with the prospectus for 1929-1930. Developments have been made in all directions, and further extensions are hoped for in the near future. An estate is specially needed for research, principally into biological problems, as the existing grounds are required for the instruction and training of students. The power station is now in use and the new building for low temperature research and cold storage is completed, although the interior fittings of the latter are not yet finished. The construction of a new chemical block is proceeding, and alterations and additions have been made in the sugar factory. In research work good progress has been made. With regard to bananas, the main objects are to secure good marketable varieties immune from Panama disease (a problem which necessitates a study from both the pathological and physiological point of view), and further to investigate the ripening process in order that the fruit may be successfully marketed overseas. The new cold storage chamber will prove of special benefit in these problems. Soil research with reference to the sugar-cane crop has been successfully carried out...On the other hand, insecticide work has also proved successful, and the froghopper pest can now be kept under control if the proper executive arrangements are made at right time, the cane growers acting collectively. The main objects of research in the coming year are problems dealing with tropical fruits such as bananas and citrus, biological investigations of cacao, and genetical and fertilizer trials with sugar-cane."

Canadian Grain Transportation

A Port Colborne, Ont., dispatch May 11 says: "There was no canal tonnage in sight May 10 for relief of the grain congestion here, which remained without change. There is a noticeable lack of activity, the elevators being full to their roofs. All told, there are 7,384,000 bushels here, 3,250,000 bushels being in the elevator and 4,134,000 bushels on board the thirteen craft lined up here. Boats are being diverted from here daily with thousands of bushels of grain, as shippers, realizing their ships would have to tie up for many days here, send them to other ports, chiefly Buffalo."

Farm Fires

Michigan Farmer for May 11 says: "During 1928 there were 2,667 fires reported by the mutual fire insurance companies of Michigan. Of these 713 were due to causes unknown. Of the remaining 1,954, sparks on roofs were responsible for 514, lightning for 367 and defective chimneys 306. This leaves but 767 which are accounted for by thirty-six different causes. If farmers would cover buildings with noncombustible roofing, install proper lightning rods, and look to the condition of their chimneys, they could avoid nearly fifty per cent of these farm fires."

Hog Marketing

An editorial in Wisconsin Farmer for May 9 says: "From time to time we have discussed the matter of direct packer buying of hogs and have called attention to the fact that direct buying in itself is not going to hurt the farmers unless they allow it to break up their shipping associations and thus take whatever the buyer offers, regardless of what six or eight other markets, to which shipment might be made, may be paying. The farmer should not allow direct buying to interfere with his shipping associations. He should sell his hogs through the association in his territory to the direct buyer and the association manager should be in constant touch with all the markets that are accessible to him, so that he may at any time know definitely whether a given bid is as good as he can receive on that particular day. If it is not, he should refuse the bid and ship to the market that will pay him the highest dollar. An instance has just come to our attention showing that one central Iowa cooperative livestock shipping association secured an average of 43 cents per 100 pounds less for its hogs in December of last year than could have been obtained had the shipping manager been awake to his opportunities. This manager was not in touch with the markets within his shipping range. He was simply shipping to the same market that he had been in the habit of shipping to for a good many months and let it go at that. It is that sort of thing that causes shipping associations to break up. It is always a mistake to depend on one market whether that be a direct buyer market or one of the large central markets. Frequently a small market will pay a better price for a certain grade of hogs than one of the central markets, and whenever that is the case the shipping association should be ready to take advantage thereof. That, in fact, is one of the functions of a shipping association. Merely seeing that the hogs of its members get to a market is not sufficient. The important thing is to see that they get to the right market--the market that pays the highest dollar on that particular day."

Mergers

An editorial in Dairy Produce for May 7 says: "A great struggle for the consumers' market is being waged in every industry. The stir caused by information that great paper manufacturers were buying stock in numerous newspapers to insure a market for their paper output is typical. Manufacturers are being hard pressed for markets by the growing chains in all lines. Consequently, the more aggressive seek affiliation with the chains by merger or stock holdings. In the food industries, the tendency is particularly noticeable. The large packers view the contracting retail outlets with alarm. There have been wild rumors of mergers of packers with chain store units. The Kroger chain is vigorously entering the meat, dairy and bakery trade. A. & P. have gone into meats at some points. These encroachments of chains on the markets of large manufacturing and distributing interests bring retaliations in kind. Now we hear of the National Dairy Products Corporation buying into the chain store field, a very logical development in view of modern trends."

National Dishes

The Irish Statesman for April 27 says: "....Most countries have a typical national dish, although some nations are better known through their method of cooking rather than through any special food. One of these is England. The English speciality would be roast beef and the method of cooking it....The German national dish is 'Sauerkraut' and sausage of Strassburg...The Hungarian national dish is not unlike that of Ireland, which bears out my theory that the guide to nationality is through the stomach. It is Gulyas, a stew much flavored with paprika--very hot pepper. The meat is colored red from it. The Italians would be represented by macaroni, sphagetti, and partiality to Parmesan cheese. Their minestra soup is well known, and 'aubergines' or egg plants. Vienna's special dish is 'Wienerschnitzel,' which is veal hammered out thinly and cooked in breadcrumbs and butter...Ireland's dish is Irish stew, although many people think that if Irish stew is our everyday dish we regale ourselves on Sundays with chicken and bacon, the bacon being boiled with cabbage. English cooking methods are characterized by the lavish carelessness of the 'au naturel,' but Irish dishes much more so. No other nation adheres to 'the best or nothing' as the Irish. The very poor, who never eat fresh meat, sometimes drink tea at three shillings a pound and more, and they eat butter or dripping with their bread, but not margarine. On the other hand, they do not utilize foods that they can have for nothing, such as blackberries, mushrooms, crab apples, and in many coast districts they eat little or no fish... In Spain the national dish is 'ollapodrida,' various meats and vegetables cooked together..."

Smithsonian and Science

An editorial in Nature (London) for April 27 on the Smithsonian Institution and scientific education, says: "Doctor Abbot's (Director of the Smithsonian Institution) conclusions are of great interest, and since they are of general application, deserve wide attention. He points out that, to the casual observer, it may appear that the most important function of the Smithsonian is the administration of the National Museum, art galleries, and zoological park confided to its direction. The educational value of these is great, but a closer analysis would show that their influence is largely confined to the neighboring States, and that a lessening of influence, which increases rapidly with distance, affects more distant States and foreign countries. On the other hand, to be contrasted with this relatively local influence, is the wider reach of the International Exchange Service, as associated with the publications of the Institution...Put broadly, Doctor Abbot's view rather sounds like pitting against one another the advance of technical knowledge and the scientific education of the people, the latter of which is bound in the end to be more local in its development, since the less educated a person may be the more he must depend on sense impressions and the less on the mental stimulus of the written word; and the Smithsonian plumps heavily for the former..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 11--Livestock quotations at Chicago on heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice $10.40-$11; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice $10.75-$11.25; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice $9-$10.50.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes $6-$7.50 per barrel in eastern markets. South Carolina Cobblers $5.75-$6 per stave barrel in New York. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs $4-$4.50 per 100 pounds in middlewestern cities; mostly $3.35 f.o.b. Mobile. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions $1.25-$1.75 per standard crate in consuming centers; 85¢-$1 f.o.b. Laredo. Virginia pointed type cabbage 90¢-$1.40 per 1½-bushel hamper in the East. Mississippi pointed type $2.25-$3 per barrel crate in terminal markets; $1.35-$1.50 f.o.b. Tennessee and Arkansas Klondike strawberries $2.50-$4.50 per 24-quart crate in distributing centers; Aromas $4-$6.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 90 score, 43½¢; 91 score, 43¼¢; 90 score, 42½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22¢; Single Daisies 22½¢-23½¢; Young Americas, 23¢-23½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 12 points to 18.14¢ per lb. On the same day last season the price was 20.70¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 19.42¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 18.71¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

No grain prices quoted.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIII, No. 38 Section 1 May 14, 1929.

THE TARIFF BILL Progress was made yesterday by Republican leaders in the House on steps to adjust party differences over the tariff revision bill, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Corn Belt representatives, headed by the Minnesota delegation, addressed a letter to the Republican members of the ways and means committee suggesting increases in sixteen items of the agricultural schedule. To-day, in an executive session, the ways and means majority will hear spokesmen for the Corn Belt Republicans, who want the tariff raised higher on many farm products and reduced on certain items of manufacture. The meeting, which will be attended exclusively by Republicans, and other sessions of a like character to be held through the week, are expected to compose in the main the troubles that now beset the party organization in connection with the tariff..."

THE FARM BILL The press to-day reports that another group of amendments to the farm relief bill were acted upon by the Senate yesterday, but a final vote was put off until to-day. At that time approval of the measure containing the disputed export debenture plan is expected. The House then will be called upon to decide whether it will accept the Senate measure or return it because it includes the debenture plan.

GRAIN RATE CUTS First steps to make effective the reduction in export wheat and flour rates voluntarily tendered by eastern and western railroads were sanctioned at Washington on Saturday by the Interstate Commerce Commission, while at the same time it was announced that the Government barge line on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers would cut water rates on the same products to conform with the rail schedules. The report of the Associated Press May 13 says: "Both eastern and western rail carriers filed formal petitions with the commission for permission to make the rate cuts effective on one day's notice, disregarding the usual requirement for 30 days advance notice before enforcing new schedules. The first petition made, applying only to export rates on grain from Buffalo and other Lake Erie ports to the seaboard, was granted immediately by the commission; but the other petitions, affecting rates from the West to the East and to Gulf ports, had not hitherto been officially approved. The railroad petitions to the commission followed out the exact terms of the announced voluntary cuts, which are estimated to reduce the export rates from average western shipping points to the seaboard by amounts ranging to 8 cents a bushel of wheat, with corresponding reductions on flour..."

An Ottawa dispatch to-day says: "Canadian railways have filed lower rates on grain to meet the reduction announced by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the United States. In Canada the reduction applies to grain carried between Georgian Bay ports and Montreal or Quebec and the reduction is 2 cents a bushel..."

Section 2

Agricultural Benefits

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for May 10 says: "An agricultural class up in northern Iowa has been discussing what are the greatest ten discoveries or inventions for the benefit of agriculture during the past twenty years. They have asked us to make up a list and tell who was responsible for the discovery. Two of us sat down independently and made up our lists and then compared them. On most points, we agreed. Following is our combined list: 1. Clean ground system of raising hogs and chickens. 2. Hog cholera vaccination technique. 3. Application of vitamin and mineral knowledge to livestock feeding. 4. Invention of mammoth incubators and development of the hatchery chick business. 5. Mash feeding for poultry. 6. End-gate limestone spreader. 7. Radio. 8. The modern all-purpose tractor. 9. Iowa corn yield test as a method for discovering superior strains of corn. 10. The pure-line method of discovering higher yielding varieties of small grains, and especially oats. There are many others which might be listed. For instance, the combine system of harvesting grain is coming on very rapidly and will doubtless have very widespread application even in the humid sections of the corn belt. Twenty years from now we may want to include the manufacture of wall board and paper as one of the great inventions of benefit to agriculture.

"It is impossible to say who made most of these discoveries. Of course, Dorset and Niles worked out the fundamental principles for controlling hog cholera nearly thirty years ago. The pure-line method for improving small grain was discovered by certain Danes and Swedes at least thirty years ago, but the application in Iowa to the obtaining of higher yields of oats has been made by L. C. Burnett, at Ames. The Iowa corn yield test method for discovering superior strains of corn is largely due to Prof. H.D.Hughes. However, M. L. Mosher worked out this system on a county basis before Hughes and his associates perfected it on a state-wide basis. McCollum, formerly of the Wisconsin experiment station and now at Johns Hopkins, did much of the early work on vitamins about twenty years ago. Hundreds of experimenters have worked on the mineral problem, but in Iowa and adjoining States the work of Prof. J. M. Evvard, at Ames, has undoubtedly had a very widespread influence. Incidentally, it must be said that a number of commercial concerns have helped greatly along this line. A man by the name of Benjamin, who lives in Chicago, invented one of the most generally used of the general purpose farm tractors..."

British Rural Beauty Preservation

An editorial in Country Life (London) for May 4 says: "As appears on another page, an American friend of the English countryside, Mr. Boies Penrose, has given 1,000 pounds to the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, and will give further sums up to a total of 10,000 pounds for every additional subscription sent to the council within two months...The council's policy, already put into effect in the achievements of two years, can not be better summarized than in the words of Mr. Penrose himself. In presenting his donation he observes: 'I am the more moved to do so when I see England now making many of the very mistakes in development that have gone far to spoil the amenity of much of America: mistakes

that we are just now recognizing and attempting, with great difficulty and at great cost, to correct.'...The Council for the Preservation of Rural England was formed two years ago to meet the need, and, with its limited resources, it has shown that this is indeed the way to tame the dragon of 'development.' But the vast majority of the well-meaning and beauty-loving are still unaware that there is more constructive work to be done than wringing the hands. Individuals unaided and unallied can do little; but if each one of us who is physically hurt by ugliness and thoughtlessness enrolled in the league of defense, our opinions would acquire the force of our numbers. The C.P.R.E. is led not by mere enthusiasts--though their enthusiasm is inspiring--but by men who are expert in the practical means of saving our landscape from ruination. Among the council's officials are members of both Houses of Parliament, many of the most influential architects, directors of the Housing Department of the Ministry of Health, lawyers, writers and landowners. These give their services freely, voicing the claim of the countryside for respect in quarters where expediency and material profit are the accepted values...A stranger has had the foresight and the faith in the council's methods to give a magnificent lead in establishing the movement financially. Shall not we, for very pride, if for no deeper motive, indorse his practical good sense?...."

Farm Values

An editorial in The Davenport (Iowa) Democrat and Leader for May 10 says: "That sound banks meant a lot more to Iowa counties than the direct losses sustained in other counties by bank failures, is suggested by comment in the Traer Star-Clipper relative to farm values in Tama County. A Grundy County farm of 160 acres sold last week at $275 per acre, another for $250 and one recently for $225. In Tama County some good farms have sold for $125 to $200 per acre. Why the difference? asks the Star-Clipper. And its editor proceeds to comment: 'Much Tama County land is fully as productive as that in Grundy. The counties border each other. Rents are about the same. There is land in north Tama renting for $12 per acre, and we know of none in Grundy bringing more. Grundy investors simply have more faith in Iowa land than our people have. There has been no failure of a bank in Grundy County. In Tama there have been six. This fact is largely responsible. All these banks were forced to take over farms. The receivers must get rid of them. In many cases they must sell for all cash. Few people have the cash. Then neighbors, deeply sympathizing with the men who are so unfortunate as to lose out, are disinclined to bid at sheriff sales. In the scores of such sales held in Tama County in the last five years we doubt if in 5 per cent of the cases has any one offered a bid save the holder of the mortgage, who takes over the farm. Like all other counties, Tama went to extremes in the days of 1919-20. Now we have gone to the other extreme. The value of all our farms seems to be fixed by the prices at which land is sold at sheriff sale.... To-day we have a much larger per cent of return from rents and a better chance for enhanced values than at any period in the past. ..."

National Prosperity

"Philosophers in all ages have dreamed of the day when poverty would no more afflict mankind. Herbert Hoover, it is revealed in a curious way, aspires to do more than dream; his main ambition as President of the richest nation on earth is to set forces at work to turn this aeon-old dream into reality. Secretary of State Stimson has given out an article written by the Washington representative of a leading European newspaper in which are these statements: 'The President's fundamental object is abolition of poverty. The benefits of modern technique shall come to the people as a whole and individually. Equal rights for all and not merely for Wall Street and Rockefeller and Morgan. Accumulation of great capital in the hands of a few would be the antithesis of the program, and years ago Mr. Hoover had declined that for himself and had declared that he could not regard the making of money as a life work. As to means, the President believes in mechanism, organization, standardization. He will create a welfare department with (Dr. Ray Lyman) Wilbur at the head. Social insurance and social hygiene are then to be organized by the central government for the entire land. The people are to be helped. The promotion of well-being through the promotion of good health is the practical formula. At this prospect high finance and big industry are uncomfortable. For if poverty is to be abolished the rich must pay the cost of it.'" (Forbes, May.)

Wild Bird Protection in France

An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for May 2 says: "The Congress of the United States and the Interstate Commerce Commission are not alone in their sometimes slow action on agricultural affairs. The French Chamber of Deputies agricultural committee has just been reprimanded for leaving 'on the table' a measure introduced in 1893 giving protection to wild birds. Now, in 1929, the country has become aroused over the destruction of grain crops by pests. A famous naturalist has told the people that France could produce much more breadstuffs if insect-eating birds were protected. A new bill is being prepared to speed this protection along after its neglect for 36 years."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for May 11 says: "Farm and Ranch believes that vocational and industrial courses should be offered rural children. Fortunate indeed is that district which is able, financially speaking, to employ a special vocational teacher. Where this is not feasible, the services of the county agents in the 4-H club work are important. But it should be remembered that no county agent can do as much without the cooperation of the parents as he can with such help. The work of vocational teachers and county agents is not just a fanciful theory. It has been reduced to records of cold facts and cash figures. The records show that the average 4-H club member produces from two to three times as much per acre at less cost per pound or bushel as the average farmer does. The same results are found when applied to dairy or beef calves, swine, poultry, and forestry work. This phase of community club activity is well worth considering...."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 13--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $13.25 to $14.90; cows, good and choice $9.75 to $12.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice $13 to $14.75; vealers good and choice $10.25 to $14.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice, $12.25 to $13.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice $10.40 to $11; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice $9.85 to $11.40; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice $9.25 to $11, (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) $14.25 to $15; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $13.25 to $16.75.

Grain prices: No.2 red winter wheat Kansas City $1.07 to $1.09; No.2 hard winter (12½% protein) Kansas City $1.04 to $1.08; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 86¼¢; Minneapolis 76 to 77¢; Kansas City 79½ to 80½¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 87 to 88¢; Minneapolis 81 to 82¢; Kansas City 84½ to 85½¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 44 to 44½¢; Minneapolis 41½ to 43¢; Kansas City 45½¢ to 46½¢.

May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 19.55¢, on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 21 points to 18.92¢, and on the Chicago Board of Trade 20 points to 18.95¢. The average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 14 points to 18.28¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 20.45¢.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes brought $5.25-$6 per cloth-top stave barrel in a few eastern markets. Florida Spaulding Rose $6-$7.25 per double-head barrel. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs $4-$4.50 per 100 pounds in midwestern markets. Maine sacked Green Mountains $1.45-$2 in the East. Virginia pointed type cabbage 90¢-$1.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern cities. Mississippi pointed type $2.50-$2.75 per barrel crate in terminal markets. Virginia strawberries sold at 12¢-18¢ quart basis in eastern cities. Tennessee and Arkansas Aromas $3.50-$5.25 per 24-quart in city markets. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 26-30 pound average, ranged $505 to $605 bulk per car in New York City; 70¢-90¢ per melon in other eastern cities.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 43¢; 91 score, 42¾¢; 90 score, 42¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22¢; Single Daisies, 22½¢ to 23½¢; Young Americas, 23¢ to 23½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIII, No. 39 Section 1 May 15, 1929.

SENATE PASSES FARM BILL

The Senate yesterday passed the farm bill, 54 to 33, with the debenture plan intact. It now goes to conference. (Press, May 15.)

THE PRESIDENT RAISES TARIFF

The Associated Press to-day reports that President Hoover yesterday took advantage of the flexible provisions of the existing law to proclaim increases in duties on flaxseed, milk, cream and window glass. On recommendation of the Tariff Commission, the Executive raised the tariff on flaxseed from 40 to 56 cents a bushel, the same rate proposed in the Hawley bill. The milk duty was increased from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents a gallon. The bill provides a duty of 5 cents. The rate on cream was raised from 20 to 30 cents a gallon. The bill proposes an increase to 48 cents.

CATTLE AND HIDE TARIFF

The press to-day reports that representatives from sixteen cattle-raising States selected a committee of seven to ask the House ways and means committee for a tariff on hides and to work out an adjustment of the proposed tariff on live cattle.

CANADIAN FLOUR RATES

A Montreal dispatch to-day reports: "Whatever action is taken by railroads in the United States on the question of reduced rates for flour will be met by Canadian carriers, it was officially announced yesterday at the offices of the Canadian National Railways at Montreal. 'Canadian railroads have reduced rates on lake bulk wheat export from bay ports to Montreal and Atlantic ports for export to the same extent as rates have been reduced by United States carriers from Buffalo to Atlantic ports for export,' the announcement stated. 'The United States carriers still have in hand the question of reduction in rates on wheat flour for export and whatever action is ultimately taken by them will be met by Canadian carriers.'"

FRANCE CUTS VISA COST

A Paris dispatch May 14 reports: "A development in international relations of considerable importance to the tens of thousands of Americans who come to France each year was disclosed yesterday when Norman Armour, Charge d'Affaires at the American Embassy, sent to the Foreign Office a note confirming an agreement just reached with the French Government on reducing its visa fee from $10 to $2 and extending its life from one to two years. Since it has been reliably estimated that a quarter of a million Americans visit this country every year, it will be seen that the successful outcome of the negotiations begun on April 19 last will mean an annual saving to Americans alone of about $2,000,000. The agreement is reciprocal and is effective June 1...."

Section 2

Brains and Business

Walter B. Pitkin, author of "The Twilight of the American Mind," is the author of "How to Value Brains in Business" in Forbes for May 15. He says in part: "...Scientists are beginning to study the make-up of superior people; and perhaps within a few decades their findings can be put to practical use. Until then the best we can do is to be on our guard against errors caused by the invisibility and complexity of the traits which constitute a capable leader of men and manager of industrial affairs. Just now I want to warn you against the three commonest mistakes in fitting brains to business, particularly to posts of leadership. The three are as follows: 1. 'A man who makes good as a leader in one field will prove a good leader in other fields.' 2. 'Personality is what makes a man a good leader.' 3. 'The better a man's mind, the better leader he will be, given the right experience and training.' I suppose it is safe to say that the application of these three beliefs has cost the United States a billion dollars in the past twenty-five years. Maybe twice or thrice that, too! Many a man has, because somebody higher up pinned faith to them, been promoted to a post where his best abilities have not been used and his limitations have caused disasters..."

British Agricultural Research Bureaus

Progress has been made in bringing into effect the scheme submitted last December to the governments of the Empire to establish eight bureaus for the collection and interchange of information in eight branches of agricultural science. It is also announced, according to the London Times, that, as a result of a representative conference held in London, detailed proposals have been made for attaching these bureaus to recognized research institutes and for financing them from a common fund formed by contributions from governments of the Empire and controlled by an executive council representative of the governments. "The governing bodies of the institutes which were approached have all accepted the scheme," says Science for May 10. "The proposals have received the wide approval of the governments of the Empire. The executive council at a meeting held at the end of March was thus able to authorize the opening of three bureaus from April 1, of a fourth from May 1, and to contemplate the opening of the remaining four during the summer months. Those already opened are the Bureau of Animal Nutrition (attached to the Rowett Research Institute at Aberdeen), the Bureau of Animal Genetics (at the Animal Breeding Research Institute, Edinburgh University), and the Bureau of Fruit Production and Storage (at the East Malling Research Station, Kent). From May 1 the Bureau of Soil Science at Rothamsted will be open. It is contemplated opening during the summer the Bureau of Animal Health (at the Veterinary Research Laboratory, Weybridge), the Bureau of Plant Genetics (other than herbage plants) at the Plant Breeding Institute, University of Cambridge, the Bureau of Plant Genetics (herbage plants) at the Welsh Plant Breeding Institute, Aberystwyth, and the Bureau of Agricultural Parasitology at the Institute of Agricultural Parasitology, St. Albans."

Building Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has just finished the compilation of data concerning building permits issued in 302 cities of the United States having a population of 25,000 or over, for the calendar year 1928. Comparable figures were obtained a year ago for 1927. In 1928 the total expenditure for new buildings in these 302 cities was $3,089,075,192, a decrease of 4.7 per cent as compared with the $3,240,441,134 spent during 1927. Of these amounts $1,908,321,876 was spent for residential buildings in 1928 and $1,961,899,529 in 1927. This is a decrease of 2.7 per cent in 1928 as compared with 1927. The amount spent for nonresidential buildings during 1928 was $1,180,753,316, which was 7.6 per cent less than the $1,278,541,605 spent for this class of building during 1927. Four classes of residential buildings, apartment houses, apartment houses with stores, hotels, and miscellaneous residential buildings each showed an increase in expenditures comparing 1928 with 1927, while one-family dwellings, two-family dwellings, one-family and two-family dwellings with stores, and lodging houses each showed a decrease in money expended in 1928 as compared with 1927. In the nonresidential group all classes of buildings except factories, office buildings and miscellaneous buildings showed a decrease in 1928 as compared with the previous year.

Fruit Fly in Florida

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for May 11 says: "While the extermination of the cattle tick, and that of other serious pests, has not been completed in this State, a pest greater than all the others, in point of serious and continuing damage it can inflict, comes upon the scene and goes into operation....The appearance of the fruit fly in Florida makes it necessary for the State to give all of aid possible for speedy and complete extermination of the pest, in order that the highly valuable fruit and vegetable interests of Florida may be saved from destruction. This extermination work costs money; it likely will cost an enormous aggregate amount before the work of extermination will be completed, as it must be. For the furtherance of this work the National Government has made available $4,250,000, with the likelihood of being called on for still more money, to be added to whatever amounts the State may decide to appropriate for the purposes indicated. Nobody knows how much money the State will be called on to provide, as its just and proper share of expenditures required for this fruit fly extermination work. Everybody does know, however, that right now, as prior to the discovery of the fruit fly in Florida, the State is hard put to in order to provide for State expenses to be paid out of tax monies collected, and that the legislature is finding its most difficult task in finding ways and means by which to keep down taxes and at the same time provide sufficient funds for the ordinary operations of the State Government. Observance and practice of strictest economy is being urged on those officials who are charged with the expenditure of State funds...."

Grain Rate Cuts

In an editorial on the railroad reductions on grain rates, The Washington Post for May 13 says: "....Whatever the effect may be in connection with the movement of wheat and wheat flour, it seems inevitable that the railroads must suffer from decreased revenues. It is estimated that the reduction of freight rates on grain may come to as much as $1,500,000 and the reductions on flour to as much as $2,000,000. When distributed among the railroads this is not a large sum, and its expenditure will be fully justified if the reductions serve to influence a general movement of grain and flour from the country. But it seems hardly likely that the reductions will have much effect unless the price of wheat is also reduced as an inducement to foreign buyers....Furthermore, one question asked by the railroads in agreeing to the reductions of the rate for flour demands consideration. It is: What of the possibility of radical fluctuations in the market price, which in a brief period may more than equal the entire cost of transportation and defeat the purposes of the rate reduction? A critical situation has developed involving both the farmers and the railroads. The latter are to be commended for assisting generously in an experiment calculated to move surplus wheat out of the way. It is to be hoped that the experiment will help the farmer. The rate reductions on grain and flour are to be regarded only as an experiment, however, and foreign market conditions may make the plan ineffective."

Nebraska Wheat Pool

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for May 4 says:"Last week several hundred men representing the membership of the new Nebraska Wheat Pool met in Lincoln for the purpose of organizing the new pool and providing means for marketing this year's crop through the pool. They were a thoughtful, sincere group, reflecting the earnestness of Nebraska wheat growers in a plan for farmer owned and farmer controlled marketing. With the large volume of grain contracted to the pool (over 20,000,000 bushels in a normal year,) there is every reason why this undertaking should be a success....The Government can be of tremendous assistance in forming policies and furnishing finances at fair commercial rates, but these can not be taken advantage of unless the organization set up is sound and the membership loyal....There is no reason to believe that this pool, or any other cooperative effort, will enable farmers to fix prices beyond the limits of natural laws. The purpose of pooling is to eliminate waste, insure distribution without undue gluts upon the market, prevent speculation, render artificial influences inoperative and secure patronage benefits for the membership...."

Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for May 11 says: "The week has passed quietly on Summer Street. Prices have shown little change on fine descriptions, although medium qualities are slightly easier. In the West, there has been more or less nibbling at the new clip but no pronounced buying movement seems to have been in evidence anywhere. Prices paid have been about on the levels established last week, with fine wools bringing the equivalent of about 90 cents, clean basis at Boston. The Jericho pool was withdrawn from sale on a high bid of 28 1/8 cents. The foreign markets are a bit easier except on the lower qualities of crossbreds. The manufacturing position is regarded as healthy, though less active at the moment."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 14--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $13.25 to $14.90; cows, good and choice $9.75 to $12.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice $13 to $14.75; vealers, good and choice $10 to $14.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice $12.25 to $13.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice $10.40 to $11.15; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice $9.35 to $11.30; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice $9.25 to $10.85 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) $14.10 to $14.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $13.25 to $16.75.

May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 19.38¢, on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 25 points to 18.67¢, and on the Chicago Board of Trade 20 points to 18.75¢. The average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 16 points to 18.12¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price was 20.62¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) $1.15½ to $1.20½; No.2 red winter Kansas City $1.08 to $1.10; No.2 hard winter (12½% protein) Kansas City $1.05 to $1.09; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago $1.06; Kansas City $1.01 to $1.03; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 87¢; Minneapolis 79 to 80¢; Kansas City 80½ to 81½¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 87½ to 89¼¢; Minneapolis 83 to 84¢; Kansas City 85½¢ to 86½¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 42 1/8 to 43 5/8¢; Kansas City 45 to 46½¢.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes sold at $5-$6.75 per cloth-top slat barrel in eastern cities. Florida Spaulding Rose mostly $6.25-$6.75 per double-head barrel. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs $4-$4.50 per 100 pounds in the Middle West and $3.75-$4 f.o.b. Mobile. Virginia pointed type cabbage 85¢-$1.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern markets. Mississippi pointed type $2-$2.50 per barrel crate in terminal markets; $1.25-$1.30 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions closed at $1.25-$1.85 per standard crate in consuming centers; $1.25 f.o.b. Laredo. Virginia strawberries sold at 10¢-16¢ per quart in eastern cities. Arkansas and Tennessee Klondikes $2-$4 per 24-quart crate in distributing centers; Aromas $3-$5 per crate.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 43¢; 91 score, 42¾¢; 90 score, 42¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh No.1 American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22¢; Single Daisies, 22½¢ to 23½¢; Young Americas, 23 to 23½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIII, No. 40 Section 1 May 16, 1929.

THE FARM BILL The Associated Press to-day says: "The farm relief bill went back to the House yesterday to meet a growing disposition on the part of the leaders to attempt to conciliate the differences that have arisen between the two Houses over the export debenture plan inserted by the Senate. While the measure rested on the Speaker's table the leaders called a meeting of the Republican steering committee for to-day to decide what course would be adopted to deal with the proposal...."

DUTY ON HIDES ASKED The press to-day reports that F. E. Nollen of Denver, Colo., executive secretary of the American Live Stock Association, accompanied by Senator Oddie of Nevada, called at the White House yesterday and sought the influence of President Hoover to obtain a duty of five cents per pound on the imports of hides, now duty-free. American imports of hides amount to approximately 300,000,000 pounds annually, of which about one-half comes from Argentina, Mr. Nollen said. There are now 11,000,000 more cattle in the United States than in 1920, he said.

COTTON EXCHANGE LEGISLATION A bill to give a Federal commission power to regulate the activities of cotton exchanges in New York, New Orleans and other cities, even to the extent if necessary of revoking their licenses, was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Ransdell of Louisiana. The bill is an amendment to the Smith-Lever Act, but it preserves as far as possible the text of that act. It repeals outright Section 3 of the old law, imposing an excise tax of 2 cents a pound on cotton futures contracts and also the provisions interspersed throughout the text which provide for the administration and enforcement of that taxing feature, all of which have long been regarded as a dead letter. (Press, May 16.)

CONGRESS PLANS RECESS The House of Representatives plans to take a recess for two months, and the Senate for one month after the passage of the Hawley tariff bill in the former. Negotiations to that end are in progress between the leaders of the two branches of Congress, according to the press to-day. The report says: "As things now stand the House probably will pass the tariff bill about May 25. Accordingly, if the negotiations now under way fructify, the House would go into recess until July 15..."

FORMER SECRETARY ACCEPTS NEW POST The election of William M. Jardine, former Secretary of Agriculture, to the chairmanship of the board of directors of the Investment Corporation of North America, was announced at Washington yesterday, according to the press to-day.

Section 2

Employment

An editorial in The Davenport (Iowa) Democrat and Leader for May 12 says: "Just how much unemployment there is in the country probably will always be a subject of debate. ~~The man who has a job will be sure that there is no~~ Ever since 1920 an unemployment committee, concerned with recent changes in employment, has been functioning with the cooperation of various business groups, and submitting reports from time to time. Some of its conclusions are most interesting. One is rather obvious, that we would be in a bad way had it not been for the development of new industries. Things are being made which were never made before, and labor is therefore being employed where it was not employed before. These new industries, while they may in part take the place of older ones, do not entirely eliminate the old. An example of this is the growth in the manufacture of rayon and its kindred products. While these products may have displaced older materials to some extent, they have not completely displaced anything, and have developed many entirely new products. To this extent they open a new field of employment, using labor where none was used before. The radio industry is another development of a new sphere of employment. The radio may to a minor extent replace some musical instruments, but essentially it is something new and has opened a new field of employment. The wider the distribution of employment over varied fields of activity, the less abrupt will be any deflation, in the belief of the economists. A thousand men employed in a single industry may be thrown out of work at one time. The same thousand, engaged in ten different industries, are much less likely to be thrown out of work at one time, or by the same economic cause. The growth of the export trade is another indication that employment is likely to remain more steady in this country than ever before. One specific application of this is found in the growing trade with South America, which is taking up some of the slack in seasonal employment. Industries whose output is only salable at certain seasons of the year have found that by developing sales in South America, where it is winter during our summer and vice versa, they have found a means for keeping up a year round production, and thereby steadying the employment situation in those industries."

Florida Fruit Marketing

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for May 11 says: "In the State Senate a few days ago a bill was passed with but one dissenting vote to regulate the shipment of citrus fruit in such a way as to prevent the legal dispatch of any immature, green oranges or grapefruit. The matter has been discussed at length in Florida, and the time had apparently arrived when something definite and far-reaching should be done to prevent a few selfish and unreasonable growers from 'spoiling the market' through delivery of fruit unfit for consumption. It was freely said last season that the State was damaged millions of dollars through this practice. It may be that the estimate of loss was extravagantly estimated. There can be no question at all concerning damage; it is only a difference of opinion regarding the amount; and it was altogether unnecessary and inexcusable...A law that will deal heavily with those who endeavor to 'queer' the market by shipment of immature citrus fruit may check the impulses of those who have in the past

undertaken to get ahead of growers who are not willing to send anything out that can not be recommended. The few extra dollars gathered by the ahead-of-time shippers costs the legitimate fruit producers a lot of money. They can not really spoil the market for long; but they interfere with the sale of the good fruit when it comes, and it takes time to restore confidence..."

Roads and Taxes

An editorial in Christian Science Monitor for May 8 says: "Before complaining too vigorously against a gasoline tax, automobilists should consider carefully the fact that most of the $306,233,842 collected in the forty-six States of the American Union which had such a tax last year was used to build new and better roads. Every automobilist is entitled to use these thousands of miles of beautiful highways for the small individual average gas tax of $15 per vehicle per year....Not only does this revenue help the automobilist, but it is a boon to all who use the highways, for good roads reduce the cost of transportation by saving time, tires and gasoline. The success of the gasoline tax, which now has been adopted by every one of the forty-eight States, serves as an interesting commentary on the question of sales taxes. In the past there has always been a very radical objection to the sales tax, but the low cost of collection and the percentage of return are encouraging the revenue collectors to consider even higher rates, and it is really this possibility that has aroused some resistance."

Rural Health

That the country dweller is, on the average, more fortunate in his fight against illness is the argument of Dr. Louis I. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, of New York. Writing in Harpers Magazine for May, he says: "We know that the rural dwellers enjoy very definite advantages over their city cousins. They are out in the open air more and are engaged in healthier occupations. They live more normal lives and enjoy a larger and better supply of food....If we take the incidence of tuberculosis as a cause of death among farmers, as our starting point, and call it unity, other occupations may be arranged by various multiples, from two times among textile workers to three times among hatters, four times among foundry workers, and twelve times among tin miners."

Scottish Potato Pool

An editorial in The Scottish Farmer for May 4 says: "The proposed 'Potato Pool' and its scheme of working were expounded at a meeting held in Stirling last week. The spokesman was James Lennox, ex-president of the National Farmers' Union (Scotland), and one of the ablest of agricultural publicists...We judge that the scheme may be regarded as an adaptation of certain of the methods of the Canadian Wheat Pool and of the Scottish Milk Pool. In the nature of the case neither of these schemes could be adopted in its entirety, potatoes differing considerably from both wheat and milk. Like the former, potatoes can be stored, and like the latter they can go bad, but unlike the former they go bad while being stored, and unlike the latter when they do go bad they are not wholly useless. Making allowance for these differences in the materials handled, the main principles underlying pooling arrangements for marketing farm produce have much in common. The

foundation principle of this proposed scheme for marketing potatoes by the producer is that members of the trading society shall be bound by contract for a period of three years to sell all their potatoes from a given acreage through its agency. Unless a minimum guarantee of 20,000 acres be secured the scheme will not be proceeded with. It is, however, hoped that a guarantee of 50,000 acres will be secured, this being about one-third of the normal Scottish potato area. The second principle is that the pool will determine the times of sale and delivery of crops. In other words, the pool will control the surplus, prevent the market being glutted--that is, it will regulate marketing, and so equalize prices....The last condition in the proposed covenant is in its way the most important of all. Members in entering upon contracts will be required to state the acreage to be grown by them, and will be under obligation not to sell any potatoes outside of the pool without written consent. In return the pool will be bound to relieve members of their whole crop, provided of course that they do not exceed the acreage specified in the contracts..."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

J. M. Mehl is the author of "Grain Trading Under the Statute" in American Bankers Association Journal for May. The author describes the Government's attitude as one of friendly interest and desire to improve facilities for operations. He says in part: "....A fair consideration of all the facts seems to indicate rather definitely that regulation of the futures markets by the Federal Government has had no harmful effect either in driving speculators out of the markets or in reducing the volume of trading as a whole. Indeed, there is much to suggest that the markets might function better if some speculators did not try to trade in such large amounts. It is doubtful if there can be found any law which has accomplished fully all that was expected of it. The Grain Futures Act has undoubtedly had a far-reaching effect in preventing deliberate manipulation of the markets and in preventing the circulation of intentionally false reports, but there are occasions still when prices fluctuate beyond reasonable limits. Fluctuations can not be prevented entirely but there unquestionably is room for improvement over present conditions... The Grain Futures Act has strengthened in many ways the position of the exchanges with respect to future trading. It has served to improve greatly the legal status of futures contracts in States where anti-gambling laws formerly had been applied to invalidate all obligations growing out of dealings in futures. The Grain Futures Administration, which organization within the United States Department of Agriculture handles the details of administering the law, has brought to light much valuable data and information not available heretofore and through the publication of unbiased statements regarding exchange activities has done considerable to dissipate misunderstanding and distrust in regard to these matters. On the whole, the attitude of the Government has been one of friendly interest and desire to improve the facilities for trading. One of the best fruits of regulation is that responsible grain exchange officials, as well as members generally, are coming to see that misunderstanding and distrust breed mostly in dark places and

that where the public interest is concerned they fare best who are the least disposed to hide their affairs from public scrutiny. Congress, supported by the United States Supreme Court, has declared these markets 'to be affected with a national public interest.' That this interest is of paramount importance and one to be guarded above all others must not be lost sight of if the exchanges are to grow in the public estimation and in the quality of economic service they may render."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 15--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $13.25 to $14.90; cows, good and choice $9.75 to $12.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice $13 to $14.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice $12.25 to $13.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice $10.35 to $11; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice $9.75 to $11.20; Slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice $9.25 to $10.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) $13.65 to $14.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $13.25 to $16.75.

May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 19.33¢, on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 18.75¢, and on the Chicago Board of Trade declined 7 points to 18.68¢. The average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 2 points to 18.10¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last season the price was 20.43¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis $1.16¼ to $1.21¼; No.2 hard winter (12½% protein) Kansas City $1.06 to $1.10; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City $1.01½ to $1.04; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 88½ to 89½¢; Minneapolis 79 to 80¢; Kansas City 80½ to 81½¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 87 to 88¢; Minneapolis 83 to 85¢; Kansas City 86 to 87¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 45 to 47¢; Minneapolis 42 5/8 to 44 1/8¢; Kansas City 45½ to 46½¢.

South Carolina Irish Cobblers sold at $4.75-$6.25 per cloth-top slat barrel in eastern cities. Florida Spaulding Rose mostly $6-$6.75 per double-head barrel. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs $4-$4.50 per 100 pounds in midwestern markets. Virginia pointed type cabbage brought $1.50-$2.50 per barrel crate in the East. Mississippi pointed type $2-$3 per barrel crate in terminal markets and mostly $1.25-$1.35 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, sold at $425-$750 bulk per car in terminal markets; $325-$475 f.o.b. Leesburg. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged $1.50-$1.90 per standard crate in consuming centers; mostly $1.15-$1.25 f.o.b. Laredo.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 43¢; 91 score, 42¾¢; 90 score, 42¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22¢; Single Daisies, 22½¢ to 23½¢; Young Americas, 23 to 23½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)